

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. I.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

NO. 8.

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The Chronicle.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is issued every Saturday morning with the latest news by mail and telegraph up to midnight of Friday. A DAILY BULLETIN is issued every morning with all the Commercial and Financial news of the previous day up to the hour of publication.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, with THE DAILY BULLETIN, delivered by carriers to city subscribers, and mailed to all others.....	\$12 00
For THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, without THE DAILY BULLETIN.....	10 00
For THE DAILY BULLETIN, without THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE.....	4 00

WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
(Chronicle Buildings.)

SAMUEL ANABLE STAATS,
GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT FOR THE U. S.
60 William Street, New York.

THE KETCHUM FRAUDS.

The forgery and speculation with which Edward B. Ketchum is charged stand almost alone in the annals of recent mercantile crime. The coolness, skill and daring exhibited in this complicated chain of stupendous transactions prove that their perpetrator had eminent abilities; but the facilities of which he seems to have made the most, suggest inquiry as to whether we cannot hereafter protect ourselves more perfectly from the wide-spread mischiefs which fraud and breach of trust, when proceeding from an eminent position and conducted on a large scale, never fail to bring on.

And first the punishment of such crimes, should be sure, stern and severe. The confidence and social esteem in which the criminals may have lived are aggravations of their guilt, and call for the heaviest penalties of the law. No weak sentimentalism should be allowed to obscure our vision blunt our moral sense, or shield the offender from punishment.

Secondly, it appears that the ordinary modes of doing business in Wall street must be very loose if a young man of five and twenty years can purloin and sell securities worth several millions of dollars without exciting a moment's suspicion in the minds of his partners, customers, and clerks; or if he can forge hundreds of gold checks purporting to be of great value, and borrow on these spurious papers immense sums of money from numerous capitalists without detection. One good result of such a fraud should obviously be to prompt our business firms to take rigid precautions, and devise proper checks against these most easily prevented forms of speculation and crime.

Thirdly, the sale of government bonds and other securities which have been embezzled, and have totally disappeared without the knowledge of the owners, suggests one of the dangers arising out of the vast additions the past two years have made to the mass of securities which are transferred from owner to owner, by simple delivery, without any official record of the sale. Millions of pieces of paper, representing our war debt, have been sown broadcast throughout the country, and possession of one of these in good faith is held to constitute ownership. Our national debt, unlike that of England or France, is chiefly represented by coupon bonds, and only to a smaller extent by registered bonds. The inconveniences and dangers of this state of things will probably, during the next five years, cause a preference to spring up among investors which will bring about a gradual conversion of the coupon bonds into the registered. From other causes, indeed, this change is to some extent going on already.

Lastly, we have in this sad and infamous affair another illustration of the injury done to the public morals by the abuse of paper money. The excessive issue of an irredeemable currency so disturbs values, as to impart to numerous branches of business some of the attributes of gambling. Rapid upward and downward movements in prices cause large fortunes to be made or lost by bold men in a day. Hence the minds of the enterprising and gifted, as well as of the able and vicious, are inflamed with an insane desire to grow suddenly rich. The mania for speculation spreads like a foul corroding ulcer over the face of society.

Edward Ketchum is a conspicuous instance of the demoralizing effects of an unstable currency. A man of culture, refined in his tastes, blameless in private life, happy in his domestic relations, he, like thousands and tens of thousands of our citizens has been struck down by the speculative fever. He was reported to have the coolest head in the Board of Brokers. He gambled in stocks. He gambled in gold. His

first returns were successful. He won heavily. Later he lost more heavily. Temptations to breach of trust increased and hurried on their victim to his ruin.

Defalcations of such prodigious dimensions are usually of slow growth. How long this system of speculation has been carried on we, perhaps, shall never know. Similar defalcations have, however, happened, and may recur. On the score of public morality, therefore, as well as for reasons more strictly financial, we ought to oppose any further increase of paper money, and to favor all sound conservative and judicious expedients for contracting its volume.

TWO VIEWS OF OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

PROBABLY no questions in financial science are involved in greater obscurity than those relating to national wealth as affected by national debt. In this country especially, it is not surprising if public opinion is somewhat unenlightened on such subjects; for the United States before the rebellion had never been incumbered with a debt of any inconvenient magnitude; and the comparatively small, and easily manageable debts of former years were twice paid off. Now, however, this happy exemption from the burdens oppressing other nations is over. Our debt is assuming stupendous proportions, and, as it will amount to at least three thousand millions of dollars, its annual charges will press heavily on our industry, and must be felt severely by the masses of our people.

In the discussions and apprehensions to which this state of things has given rise, two contradictory fallacies have lately received some attention. On the one side, Mr. Jay Cooke, in his pamphlet whose more judicious suggestions have been forgotten because of its fundamental conspicuous errors, affects to consider our national debt a national blessing: and on the other side, there are persons who gloomily hint at repudiation; and regard the debt as a burden too heavy to be borne, an intolerable evil, a harbinger of bankruptcy or ruin. Now, of course, no sound political economist can agree with Mr. Cooke in his rash under-estimate of the pressure of so prodigious a national burden, and of the efforts and sacrifices it must entail on us, and on our children. His error is but the revival of a fallacy long ago exposed by Adam Smith and since consigned to deserved oblivion.

But still, no intelligent reader of history can doubt that the gloomy and desponding view of our public debt is equally wrong. For it not only underrates the financial resources of our people, but does injustice to their ability, if not to their willingness, to bear the burdens imposed by the defence of the national life, and to vindicate before the world the sacred pledge of the national honor. It is not strange, however, that well informed and thoughtful men should have been appalled by the contemplation of such a vast mountain of indebtedness, especially if they under-estimate the growing strength of the giant who has to shoulder the load.

During the growth of the debt of Great Britain the same cry of bankruptcy and despair was raised again and again. Even David Hume declared that it had been better for England to have been conquered by Prussia or Austria than to be burdened with the interest of one hundred and forty millions of pounds sterling. Adam Smith, though compelled to admit that, immense as this burden was, the nation did actually sustain it and thrive under it in a way which no one could have foreseen, still urged that the limit had been reached, and that a small addition to the one hundred and forty millions thus owing might be fatal. The debt, however, went on increasing, and the war with Napoleon raised it to eight hundred millions sterling. Still as the burden grew, so grew the strength to bear it. The sovereignty of the seas, and the consequent monopoly of commerce, gave an impulse to manufacturing industry. The genius of Watt, Hargreaves, and

an army of inventors, filled the island with a thousand busy industries, and increased tenfold the productive power of the nation. The wealth of the country increased so rapidly that, after a very short interval of exhaustion, England rallied and put forth energies that astonished all Europe.

"The beggared bankrupt society," says Macaulay, "not only proved able to meet all its obligations, but, while meeting those obligations, grew richer and richer so fast that the growth could almost be discerned by the eye. In every county we saw wastes turned into gardens, in every city we saw new streets and squares and markets, more brilliant lamps, more abundant supplies of water; in the suburbs of every great seat of industry we saw villas multiplying fast, each embosomed in its gay little garden of lilacs and roses. While shallow politicians were repeating that the energies of the people were borne down by the weight of the public burdens, the first journey was performed by steam on a railway. Soon the island was intersected by railways. A sum exceeding the whole amount of the national debt at the end of the American war was, in a few years, voluntarily expended by this ruined people in viaducts, tunnels, embankments, bridges, stations, engines. Meantime taxation was almost constantly becoming lighter and lighter, yet still the exchequer was full. It may be now affirmed, without fear of contradiction, that we find it as easy to pay the interest of eight hundred millions as our ancestors found it, a century ago, to pay the interest of eighty millions. A long experience justifies us in believing that England may, in the twentieth century, be better able to bear a debt of sixteen hundred millions than she is now to bear her present load. But be this as it may, those who so confidently predicted that she must sink were, beyond all doubt, under a twofold mistake. They greatly overrated the pressure of the burden: they greatly underrated the strength by which the burden was to be borne."

Our space forbids a more extended examination of the interesting questions we have started. But hereafter we may find that while it is not true but is the reverse of the truth, that a national debt adds its own amount directly to the available capital of the country; still, by wise financial statesmanship, a national debt is capable of being prevented from seriously impoverishing an industrious enterprising people; and may be so managed as to stimulate productive power and augment the force of inventive genius, to economise capital and open a beneficent reservoir for gathering together and rendering more productive ten thousand little fertilizing streams of national wealth. Now we cannot make capital more productive without giving an impulse to the creation of more wealth, nor can we make industry more efficient, without enriching the nation. Moreover it must ever be remembered with gratitude and pride that our country, burdened as it is with a heavy debt, has purchased, by the expenditure of that debt, advantages for the present and for coming generations which, even in a material point of view, will be worth infinitely more than they have cost. We are like a patient who has mortgaged his estate to get rid of some paralyzing disease, or a farmer, who, to make improvements and to render his land doubly productive, has incurred a debt, the annual charge on which will form a very small part of what he has added to his yearly gains. If England has prospered in spite of her vast debt, so, with our advantages, we may prosper with our smaller one.

AMERICAN COPPER.

COPPER appears to have been one of the first metals known to man. Every ancient nation having any pretensions to civilization knew of its use, and employed it for numerous purposes in which iron has since taken its place. The Egyptians fabricated copper implements for the working of stone, the Syrians and Phoenicians used it for utensils, weapons, and in the compounding of bronze. Chisels and axes are found in the quarries of Media; knives, daggers, hammers, wedges, and all kinds of domestic utensils made of this metal, were in common use in all the principal countries of the world. The writer of the Pentateuch makes mention of the use of brass—copper or bronze, at the time of the migration of the Hebrews; informing us that Bezaleel employed it as an overlaying for the altar utensils, and for other purposes. It has been conjectured that this metal was obtained by commerce; but it is recorded that Cheops or Shuphu, king of Egypt, worked a copper mine near Mount Sinai.

The mining operation is eloquently depicted by Job, the Sheik of the land of Uz, with remarkable accuracy. We quote Leeser's text:

"There is a source for the silver and a place for the gold which men refine. Iron is taken out of the dust, and the stone is melted into copper. An end doth he set to darkness, and the very utmost limit doth he search out, the stones of darkness and of the shadow of death. He breaketh a channel far from the inhabited place: those of unsteady foot, the poorest of men move thereabout. The earth, out of which cometh forth bread, is under its surface turned up as it were with fire. Her stones are the place whence the sapphire cometh; and golden dust is also there, on the path which no bird of prey knoweth, and which the vulture's eye hath not surveyed; which ravenous beasts have never trodden, over which the lion hath never passed. To the flinty rock he stretcheth forth his hand; he overturneth the mountain from the root. Amid rocks he heweth out canals; and every precious thing doth his eye behold. The various droppings of water he united into streams, and what is hidden he bringeth forth to light."

There was also an ancient period in America when the use of copper was as general as ever it was in the Old World. The Spaniards invading Mexico and Peru found numerous silver, tin and copper mines that had been worked by the natives. An alloy of tin and copper was used for their edged tools; and in the abandoned quarries of Mitla, amid fragments of pillars and partly finished blocks of granite, copper axes, chisels and wedges were found in great abundance. No evidence has been discovered that iron ever had been employed by former races on this continent but copper and its alloys, particularly bronze, were common everywhere. Thus copper was an appropriate symbol of ancient civilization as iron now is of ours.

The geological formations in which the richest copper mines are found are the groups of metamorphic and igneous rocks. On the range of these formations are the mines of Peru and Chili, on the Andes; and in this country the same rocks, wherever they occur, produce the same metal, as though it were their proper fruit. The great Appalachian range of mountains abounds with this class of rocks, and as an accompaniment, copper, lead, silver and the other metals of the same general character are also found. The Shawangunk mountains of Ulster and Orange Counties in New York, the new red sandstone of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and the States beyond are examples in point. Experiments with American copper show it to possess greater tenacity and toughness than the European product.

Attention has been called more recently to the copper region of Vermont. For many years the ore obtained in the town of Strafford was transported to the market of Boston. But the companies engaged in the mining found a more remunerative way of preparing their product, and so abandoned the traffic in copper. Subsequently a gentleman of much experience and sagacity having occasion to visit the town of Vershire, his attention was directed to a stone of peculiar appearance which lay in a wall crumbling to pieces. He had been "prospecting" in Canada, and had no difficulty in recognizing it as an ore of copper. Following up his observations he found a rich vein of copper "cropping out" in the mountain. He communicated his discovery to several others, who, following up the matter, obtained from the Legislature of the State a charter for the Vermont Copper Mining Company. Workmen were obtained from Cornwall in England; who tunnelled the side of the mountain for the purpose of penetrating to the deposit of ore. The result was encouraging: the yield was heavy, and of superior quality, and the market for it was sure. Several of these "adits" or side-openings were made, affording access for the mines, and at the same time drainage for the water with which mines are always sure to abound in all countries, however dry the earth may be upon the surface. The necessity of shafts was thus obviated, and a heavy expense for raising the metal and pumping out the water was rendered unnecessary.

Some years afterwards Colonel Barnard while examining some land in the town of Corinth, found at the bottom of a stream near Pike's Hill an outcropping of gossan, a porous substance once abounding with copper sulphurets which have since leached away. He pursued the discovery, and found ore richer in copper than any he had seen. There are several veins in the slate rock, which promise an abundant yield most of the ore being from fifty to seventy per cent. Several companies were formed, and purchased parts of the property in which the metal exists. Two of them are in active operation upon a single vein,—a third has not yet broken the earth. The first of these, the Corinth Copper Mining Company, occupies a position extending to the summit of the mountain, which is both high and steep. The ore is raised by a shaft, and sent down to the "dressing house" by a track. On the back or top of the vein near the surface is the gossan. Beneath is the ore, embedded in the slate rock, and generally of a rich gold color. Grey ore, hematite, and pyritous copper are also found in considerable quantities. There are no furnaces for smelting, but the ore is transported to the railway station at Bradford, a distance of about twelve miles, and thence conveyed to Boston, Bergen and Baltimore, where it is highly prized for its superior quality.

The Union Copper Mining Company has also commenced operating on the same vein at a little distance to the westward. It has been but a few weeks in operation, but the results appear flattering. The miners themselves are among the holders of the stock. They have made their way to the ore by opening a large trench or canal in the ground on the side of the mountain, and extending it to the metalliferous deposit, striking it at right angles. About three hundred tons of ore have already been removed; this mode of excavating greatly facilitating the work, as well as enabling it to be carried on at less cost. The breadth of the vein has not been ascertained, nor the depth; but the metal appears to be more abundant as the excavation proceeds, and expectations are very strong since, apparently with great ease, from two to three hundred tons of ore can be removed here monthly, the quality of which is far superior to that of any mine in Europe. Another excavation will soon be undertaken, part of it by tunnelling, thus doubling the yield. The grounds owned by this Company extend about half a mile, and if the metalliferous rock should prove to be "all the way down," their most enthusiastic hopes would be realized. Traces of silver, tin and gold have been detected in the ore. It is well known that all these metals are to be found at other points in the Appalachian range of mountains. The matter will be investigated with a view to ascertain whether the attempt to separate them will be remunerative. The copper possesses an astonishing degree of malleability, resembling that of gold.

At a distance of about ninety miles to the northward copper again crops out. The region about Lake Memphremagog is rich with ores of copper and gold. The time will come when that part of Canada will become a fruitful field for mining enterprise, but it is yet distant.

The copper regions of Ontonagon, or Lake Superior, for twenty years past have been the most celebrated for their mineral product. They extend from Keweenaw Point to the Porcupine Mountains, about one hundred miles. The stone which contains the copper is principally quartz; the metal being diffused, though it is in small particles like gold in its matrix. It is obtained by sinking shafts and excavation. The Cliff Mine is the one most celebrated. At Portage Lake there is another group of mines, perhaps not so rich or as distinguished as those about Keweenaw Point, but sufficiently so for all important purposes. The Minnesota Mine, however, which is situated about two miles from the Ontonagon river, is greatly celebrated. Copper is

found here as pure as eighty per cent, and it is so soft that chisels are employed for its removal. The copper is removed in large masses, often several tons in weight. They are then cut into smaller fragments, suitable for transportation.

Attention was first drawn to this locality by the discovery of long parallel lines of trenches which had been excavated at some former period of unknown antiquity. Investigation showed that the mines had been wrought for a long time by some ancient people, of whom no tradition now exists. Their excavations often penetrated to a depth of twenty feet. The tools of the miners, generally hammers made of trap rock, were found in large quantities. So long a time has elapsed since these veteran miners abandoned their vocation, that large trees grew from the rubbish that had since accumulated in the pits that they had forsaken. One of these, a hemlock, standing beside a stump of older growth, was cut down some years since, and showed no less than three hundred and fifty rings of annual growth. Under its roots, several feet beneath, supported on skids of timber at an elevation of five feet, was a mass of copper of over six tons weight, which had been separated from its rocky bed, and cleaned by fire from the vein-stone adhering to it, preparatory to cutting it up for removal. It was about ten feet in length, three feet broad, and one foot thick.

At the Mesnard mine in the same district, a detached mass of copper was found, eighteen tons in weight. In another pit, near Eagle Harbor, where these mysterious miners had wrought, a mass was discovered, weighing forty-six tons. The mode of detaching these masses was by burning fires upon the rock and breaking them by throwing water upon them. The fragments of rock were removed in sacks, after which pieces of copper were cut off from the mass and taken away. These ancient miners carried on very extensive operations. Who they were can only be conjectured. They are supposed to be the mound-builders, because Wisconsin and the valley of the Mississippi abound with these structures. They were not Indians, and probably not of the Aztec race, but a people more enterprising and highly civilized than any of them. They may have been the Toltecs, or whom traditions exist,—a race which probably built the cities of Yucatan and Central America, and established institutions in Peru.

Copper mines have also been found in the mountains of the southern states. The most important of these are in Eastern Tennessee. There being no suitable facilities for transportation, they have not been very remunerative; but now that the civil war is at an end, we may expect these to be supplied, after which the copper fields of Tennessee will be inferior only to those of Lake Superior and Vermont.

The mines of Connecticut and New Jersey were formerly worked, but not being sufficiently productive have long since been abandoned. Despite the numerous metalliferous deposits in this country surpassing in richness those of the Eastern continent, most of the copper used in our manufactures is imported. Such are the peculiarities and apparent contradictions created by commercial facilities.

BANK DEFALCATIONS AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM.

THE habitual faith of Wall street in our city banks has been disturbed by the announcement of the extraordinary defalcation in the Phenix Bank. The second paying-teller, acting as teller in the absence of his superior, is guilty, it would seem, of abstracting funds from the bank to the extent of some three hundred thousand dollars. How long this embezzlement had been going on it does not appear, but from the disclosures already made in regard to the manner in which this infatuated man saw fit to expend his ill-gotten plunder, it would seem to have lasted for a period extending back a whole year or more,

for he had been in the employ of the bank full twenty years. Where the first teller was all this time, and what sort of supervision he exercised over the doings of his assistant is an interesting piece of information which has not yet been given to the public.

To the officers of the bank the acting-teller seemed to be rather a "slow" and hard-working man. He dressed without extravagance, lived quietly and economically, and was looked upon as an exemplary and methodical character. But still little acts of carelessness were noticed, and now that the man's extraordinary duality of character is known, some are inclined to consider these as curious evidences of the struggle which must have maintained itself within him, between the recklessness which manifested itself in his corrupt private life, and the careful plodding front which he presented to the bank.

To sum up, then: here is a banking institution, standing high in public estimation, an institution which, in common with others, publishes an account of its transactions and cash balance every week, an institution which has existed for fifty years, and is managed by careful and efficient officers, but which can be robbed with impunity under the very eyes of its managers to the extent of over a quarter of a million of dollars; and robbed, not by sudden violence, but slowly and cautiously by means of deliberate embezzlements, covered up by false balances. All this appears very extraordinary, and we deem the moment of such revelations to be a proper occasion to say a few words upon bank management in New York.

The business of our banks is in great part conducted by their tellers. One teller receives all the cash and another disburses it, while the paying teller has the control and possession of all the cash; and, except when it is counted by a committee of the directors, his count and his word is the only knowledge the bank has as to the amount on hand. If he wishes to take out one hundred thousand dollars he can do so, and no one be the wiser, provided he keeps his figures unchanged. The accounts meanwhile are made up by the bookkeeper and his assistants, the exchanges are made up by two or three junior clerks, who also sort the money and put it in packages, and the discounts are managed by a note clerk, who submits the offerings to the board of directors and obtains their decision thereon.

We thus see that the paying teller has within his control the entire cash of the bank without any check. At rare intervals a committee is appointed to inspect the cash and count it, but the latter office is seldom actually performed, the paying teller's word, or his mark upon a package of notes being considered sufficiently conclusive for all intents and purposes. The correctness of this assumption in the case of the Phoenix Bank is made manifest by the decline in their weekly statement of legal tender on hand from July 29th to August 5th, between which dates the defalcation had been discovered. On the former date, according to appearances, they had on hand \$1,025,043; on the latter, according to actual count, but \$617,763, making a difference of \$407,280, the disparity between which and the reported loss of the bank it is presumed is made up by legitimate transactions.

From all this it is very evident that considerable laxity prevails in the management of our banks, and yet it would seem that a remedy is not easily suggested. To balance and count his cash is a work requiring but little time for the merchant; but to say that the bank officers must each day count the funds in possession of the paying teller, is suggesting an impossibility. It would require more time than they have at command, as is evident when we remember, for instance, that the Phoenix Bank held over a million of dollars in currency. A clever teller could befog all the directors in the

land, with such a task before them. On the other hand it is evident that this trusting the cash of a bank to one man, without any safeguards or checks, is not only gross carelessness, but is a cruel temptation to the one in charge of these funds. Is there no remedy?

We certainly think there is, for, although it is impossible to make a daily examination, why cannot one be made monthly? Although directors cannot of themselves do it efficiently, why cannot it be done by an expert disconnected with the bank, and under the personal supervision of a committee of the directors? We are aware that the custom of the banks differs with regard to this matter. Some of them only make a yearly examination; others make them every six months, and others every three months. But we venture to say it is seldom done as thoroughly as it ought to be, or as thoroughly as it would be if the funds belonged to an individual and not a corporation. Such an examination as we suggest, made at uncertain intervals, never however, to exceed a month, would prevent the teller from preparing his cash for it, and thus cover up his frauds, and further, would be frequent enough to enable the officers, if large amounts should be missing, to trace and recover it, before it could be squandered.

At present our banks have, to a very great extent, allowed the counting of their cash to run into a mere formality. It is not to be supposed that the officers of the Phenix entirely neglected this matter during the year or more, this abstraction of funds was being continued. Undoubtedly a committee of the directors was appointed, but the teller must either have had notice, so as to prepare for it, and cover up his deficiency, as he easily could do, or else so great confidence was placed in him that his word or mark was considered sufficient which is frequently the case. Such examinations, of course, are of no use. To be effective they should be thorough, and to make them thorough it is necessary that an expert disconnected with the bank should be employed, (not always the same person) and at uncertain and very frequent intervals.

We have suggested that if this were done monthly, the chances of loss would be very small. In fact we think it would be a perfect safeguard against the difficulty we are discussing. In this connection it should be remembered that no teller at first takes from the bank three hundred thousand dollars. Small sums to meet small deficiencies in his income, or, as in this case, to pay the demands of licentious living, and to insure its concealment, are invariably the first step. It is not until he has made considerable progress in that direction that he endeavors to retrieve his loss and cover his disgrace by taking larger sums for stock speculations. The monthly examination, such as we suggest, would expose and check the evil almost at its inception.

Of course we well understand that this examination will not put all power of doing evil out of the hands of the teller. His position is an extremely important and responsible one, and all we claim is that the check we have proposed will make defalcations, like that the Phenix Bank is suffering under, impossible.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE schooner *First Fruit* which arrived at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, from Cardiff, Wales, on the 15th instant, reported having seen the *Great Eastern* and *Terrible* on August 6, in latitude 51.40 north, longitude 38 west, which is about 600 miles east of Newfoundland, and on the line of the "telegraph plateau." This announcement relieved at least one great anxiety regarding the *Great Eastern*. She was afloat and safe; a fact about which many people had already begun to entertain serious doubts. The *First Fruit* also reported having seen a beacon-buoy of the *Great Eastern* in the same locality, about five miles distant from where she

met the cable ships, with the name of the *Great Eastern* upon it, and the number "5." She spoke the *Terrible* and asked whether they considered the cable recoverable, to which she received the reply "could not say." Another vessel since arrived at Harbor Grace also reported having seen a large buoy on the voyage, but brought no other intelligence.

From all this we gathered that the *Great Eastern*, having encountered a severe gale of wind, had lost the cable; so that the success of this greatest enterprise of the age was still to be a matter of doubt. The latest news from Newfoundland appears to confirm this hypothesis. Her Majesty's ship *Terrible* reports that the cable parted on the 2d inst.; that the ship marked the spot with a buoy; that they then laid by and endeavored to fish up the cable with grappling irons; that they brought it up three times from the depth of 1,900 fathoms, but on each occasion lost it by the giving way of the grappling line, and that, finally, on the 11th the *Great Eastern* left for Shorenness to procure better grappling gear, with the intention of recovering the cable, splicing it, and laying down the remainder at once. The greatest confidence is entertained that it will yet prove a success, and we trust that it will be.

NEW YORK RAILROAD MOVEMENT.

EVEN a cursory glance at the results embodied in the annual returns made to the State Engineer and Surveyors show that the railroads of this State have thriven immensely during the war, and by reason of it. Previous to that event a great portion of the vast aggregate production of the valley of the Mississippi, and the valleys of its numerous tributaries found their way to market by the River. In 1860 New Orleans was the second city in the Union as regards the amount and value of its exports, and far beyond all other cities in the number of steamboats employed in its trade. The following table will exhibit the amount of its foreign commerce in 1860 as compared with the other principal ports of the Union:

Port.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.
New York	\$126,060,967	\$248,489,807
New Orleans	107,812,580	22,922,978
Mobile	38,670,183	1,050,310
Charleston	21,193,723	1,569,570
Savannah	18,483,088	782,061
Boston	15,246,419	41,187,539
Philadelphia	5,542,815	14,634,279

From the above table it will be seen that though New Orleans, and indeed the Southern ports generally, exceeded the Northern ports in exports, they fell largely behind them in imports. This was due to the nature of the goods exchanged. The bulky produce of the South was more cheaply exported by way of the water channel formed by the great rivers of the West and South, and the Gulf and Sea; while the lighter articles of manufacture for which they were exchanged could afford to be sent overland by way of the great trunk lines of railroads diverging from the Northern ports. In 1860 the number of steamboats which arrived at New Orleans from up river was 3,566, and of flat-boats 831.

The war, by shutting up the Mississippi and closing the Southern ports, stopped all this vast traffic and turned it towards the East overland by the railroads debouching on the Atlantic seaboard.

The condition of our railroads in 1860 was briefly as follows:—Up to 1850 little had been done towards connecting the coast cities with the great interior basins of the country. In that year the total extent of railroads in operation all over the Union was 8,588 miles, costing \$296,260,128. In 1860 it was 30,598 miles, costing \$1,134,452,909. In 1850 only one line of railroad connected the seaboard with the country lying west of the Alleghanies. This was composed of the several links that now form the New York Central, and even this was restricted in the carriage of freight, except

on the payment of Canal tolls, in addition to other charges for transportation, which restriction amounted to a virtual prohibition. The line next opened, and connecting the western system of lakes and rivers with tide water, was that extending from Boston to Ogdensburg, composed of distinct links, the last of which was completed in 1850. The third was the New York and Erie which was opened on the 22d April, 1851. The fourth was the Pennsylvania which was completed in 1852, although its mountain division was not opened until 1854. Previous to this time its summit was overcome by a series of inclined planes, with stationary engines constructed by the State. The fifth great line, the Baltimore and Ohio was opened in 1853. Still further South the Tennessee River was reached in 1850 by the Western and Atlantic railroad of Georgia, and the Mississippi itself by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad in 1859. In the extreme north the Grand Trunk of Canada was completed early in 1853. In 1858 the Virginia system of isolated local lines was extended to a connection with the Memphis and Charleston, and with the Nashville and Chattanooga railroads.

It will thus be seen that at the time of the breaking out of the war, the railroad system of the Northern States had but just been extended to meet the requirements of the internal commerce of the States in case the Mississippi should be closed. Had the war happened ten years sooner, the entire West would have been shut up by it; not only would that section of the country have suffered immeasurably in consequence, but the North and East likewise, thrown back as it would have been upon its own separate resources would have fared much worse than can at this day be sufficiently realised.

Coming at the time it did, however, when the trunk lines were quite prepared to sustain its depressing effects, it produced the happiest effect upon their prosperity.

At that time they were all heavily laden with debt. Built in advance of a sufficient demand for their establishment, built to open up new sections of the country to settlement and commerce, built less as railroads than as land speculations, they furnished a happy illustration of the great principle of the conservation of force in financial matters. No force can be created, says the law, and no force can be lost. Until a legitimate demand for the use of these roads obtained footing they sunk larger sums of capital and were steeped to the eyes in debt. A miserable existence had these trunk lines previous to the war. But with that event the capital which had been applied to them began to show exceedingly fruitful results, and in a few years they have succeeded in emerging from a condition of penury to one of almost absolute independence.

And this condition applies as well to those roads which more or less connect with these trunk lines. A glance at the comparative condition of the various leading and connecting roads of this State since 1860, will illustrate the point:

Roads.	Floating Debt				
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Erie.....	\$2,725,620	\$2,725,600	\$480,665	.....	.....
Buffalo N.Y. & Erie.	201,682	212,072	135,547	1,070	.....
Hudson River.....	182,106	773,411	298,424	4,167	1,167
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg ..	318,860	464,696	64,291	60,571	50,238
Syracuse, Binghampton & New York.	121,065	113,789	103,870	97,371	38,832
	\$3,549,333	\$4,289,518	\$1,082,497	\$163,170	\$90,227

The total floating debt of the five roads above given was, in 1860, \$3,549,333 and increasing. In 1861 it was \$4,289,518, and, had the war not occurred in that year it would have been still greater in 1862. But from the moment the first gun was fired at Sumter, the entire traffic of the country changed its course, and, instead of puffing and snorting through the quiet vallies of the West and South, it came thundering

over the bridges and through the tunnels of Northern railroads to the seaboard.

In 1862 the floating debt of these roads had fallen to \$1,082,497, three-fourths of the debt of 1861 having been wiped out in the meanwhile. In 1863 it had fallen to \$163,179, and last year to the insignificant sum of \$90,227, mainly in consequence of the war.

The dividends bear out the same conclusion. During the semi-decade under consideration the Erie paid no dividend at all until 1863, when it paid 8 per cent. In 1864 it paid the same. The Buffalo New York and Erie paid no dividend until 1863, when it paid 5 per cent. The Hudson River paid none until 1864, when it paid semi-annual dividends of 4 and 5 per cent. The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, since its consolidation (composed of the Watertown and Rome, Potsdam and Watertown, Sackett's Harbor, Rome and New York, and the new branch to Ogdensburg,) paid 3 per cent in 1862, 6 per cent in 1863, and 10 per cent in 1864. The Syracuse, Binghampton and New York has paid none at all. The New York Central from 6 per cent in 1860, 1861 and 1862, paid 7 per cent in 1863, and 9 per cent in 1864.

The passenger and traffic returns at once reveal the great abnormal increase of business brought to these roads by the war:

Roads.	Number of passengers carried one mile.		Tons of freight carried one mile.	
	1860.	1864.	1860.	1864.
Erie.....	56,557,070	114,935,925	214,084,396	422,018,644
Buff. N. Y. & Erie.....	8,884,456	14,010,127	22,771,300	34,718,139
Hudson R.....	66,951,310	98,863,821	40,187,539	72,720,351
Rome, Wat'n & Ogd'g.....	5,727,042	12,298,426	6,948,111	11,766,254
Syrac. Buff & N. Y.	3,175,782	6,085,905	9,331,032	18,293,256
N. Y. Cent..	126,588,091	193,447,735	199,231,392	314,081,412

It were idle to deny that a portion of this great increase of business (doubled within three or four years,) is due to the natural growth of our population, and natural increase of our inland traffic. But, by far, the largest portion of the increase is manifestly due to the war, through the change which that occurrence effected in the previous route of all Western products to the seaboard. This is abundantly proved by the recent statistics of the carriage of sugar, molasses, tobacco and other Southern products to the West over these lines from the Atlantic seaboard—products which had previously found their way there by way of the Mississippi. And it is also proved by the recent increased carriage in the opposite direction of cotton, cattle and cereals—produce of the West and Southwest.

This great commerce between the East and West, so lately developed, amounted in value in 1862, according to a rough estimate made by the Secretary of the Treasury, to nearly \$616,000,000. This included the deliveries of merchandize of all classes, at a distance of not less than 300 miles from the Atlantic seaboard westward.

The return freight, eastward, of inland produce and merchandise passing the line of the Alleghanies he estimated at \$522,000,000. This would make the value of the total trade \$1,138,000,000; while the total foreign imports and exports of the country for the same year were but \$535,758,798; the imports having been \$205,819,823, and the exports \$229,938,975.

More than doubling, as it does, the external commerce of the country, its internal commerce unless disturbed by adverse legislation or political disturbance, must continue to furnish employment for the main lines of railroad running westward and the lines connecting with them; for although "the Mississippi now flows unvexed to the sea," the experience of the past few years has shown that for all but the bulkiest freight the time saved by railroad transpor-

tation makes up for more than the increased cost of carriage by such conveyance as compared with the long and tedious route of water carriage. And as the attention of inventors has of late years been largely called to the desirability of methods to compress and reduce the bulk of cumbersome freight, either by pressure, dessication or other means, the day would appear to be not far distant when the railroads of this country, and particularly those traversing the great State of New York, will attain an era of prosperity now little suspected.

It is well known in surgery that if a main artery be severed and both ends tied up, the blood will force itself through minute collateral arteries called capillaries, and eventually enlarge them to a size sufficient to maintain the accustomed circulation. So the war by closing the Mississippi River,

which was previously our main artery of trade, forced that trade towards the seaboard through the several collateral railroads running eastward. The effect has been to develop and enlarge them, to pay off their floating debts, and make them comparatively independent. And to such an extent has this been effected, that although the Mississippi is now reopened, the trade of the West still continues to pass over the railroads. Political revolutions it is said never go backwards—neither do commercial revolutions. The war cost the North a great sacrifice of blood and treasure, but that it was not without its compensating aspects is sufficiently evidenced by the prosperous state of our railroads.

We have prepared with great care the following very valuable table, showing in detail the movements and prosperity of the leading roads of the State during the past five years:

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION AND MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILROADS OF NEW YORK, YEARLY, FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

(COMPILED FROM THE ANNUAL RETURNS MADE TO THE STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.)

ERIE RAILWAY.													
	Capital account.			Cost of road and equipment.		Miles Carried one mile.		Income account.			Dividends.		
	Share capital.	Funded debt.	Unfunded debt.	Total amount.	Cost of road and equipment.	Number of road.	Number of passengers.	Freight.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Interest on debts.	Amount Rates.
1900	\$24,000,000	\$26,351,000	\$2,725,630	\$53,076,630	\$51,106,000	559	56,557,070	\$14,084,896	\$5,180,322	\$3,369,596	\$1,819,726	\$696,920	
1901	24,000,000	26,351,000	2,725,630	53,076,630	51,524,226	559	54,997,710	13,250,127	5,590,916	3,759,035	1,831,881	1,525,230	
1902	19,973,200	19,831,500	480,665	40,285,365	39,985,202	559	54,617,695	351,092,285	7,869,973	4,870,481	2,993,542	1,577,990	
1903	19,973,200	20,093,000		40,066,200	39,326,661	624	71,663,796	40,246,011	10,246,117	6,302,235	3,943,882	1,406,510	1,135,947
1904	24,238,500	17,892,900		42,031,700	40,954,464	624	114,935,925	422,013,644	12,551,480	9,057,734	2,493,746	1,387,603	1,687,038
BUFFALO, NEW YORK, AND ERIE.													
1900	850,000	2,413,516	201,682	3,265,198	3,163,766	142	8,834,456	23,771,900	580,001	237,046	242,955	181,416	
1901	850,000	2,413,516	212,072	3,474,606	3,165,147	142	6,800,000	23,740,900	593,345	406,140	187,205	163,834	
1902	850,000	2,426,714	185,547	3,412,671	3,188,461	142	5,984,920	30,123,400	833,425	547,939	275,486	163,867	
1903	850,000	2,395,000	1,070	3,246,070	3,369,038	142	7,469,028	40,113,979	1,104,445	987,325	317,103	190,392	42,158
1904	850,000	2,395,000		3,245,000	3,369,038	142	14,010,127	34,718,139	1,030,323	1,179,300	(loss.)	7,668	
NEW YORK AND HARLEM.													
1900	5,717,100	6,055,752		11,772,852	10,023,735	131	22,935,772	9,392,119	1,142,851	709,135	433,716	292,838	
1901	5,717,100	6,000,737	43,788	11,861,625	10,034,543	131	21,183,840	11,432,470	1,144,930	733,737	391,253	403,818	
1902	5,717,100	6,995,060	84,708	11,796,868	10,036,543	131	12,423,098	15,322,994	1,154,003	697,305	456,693	415,202	
1903	5,732,800	6,162,591	14,960	11,899,651	10,301,907	131	15,014,360	18,301,899	1,412,426	957,655	454,771	413,408	
1904	6,582,050	6,115,800		12,697,850	10,616,096	131	20,942,621	15,571,838	1,860,429	1,400,830	450,609	432,440	
HUDSON RIVER.													
1900	8,758,566	9,933,750	182,106	13,274,422	11,800,445	144	66,951,810	40,187,539	2,047,145	1,269,095	778,130	631,648	
1901	8,758,466	9,933,750	773,411	13,895,627	12,049,600	144	54,406,308	42,934,711	1,939,014	1,422,553	586,461	693,543	
1902	8,758,466	9,933,750	298,424	13,400,640	12,113,794	144	61,277,101	64,375,442	2,637,529	1,367,575	1,269,954	637,016	
1903	4,422,023	9,165,500	4,167	13,591,690	12,616,310	144	78,533,180	75,191,270	8,581,902	1,743,425	1,733,477	614,354	287,168
1904	6,215,042	7,737,680	1,167	13,958,889	14,669,847	141	98,853,821	72,730,351	4,132,600	2,545,307	1,587,293	594,488	499,297
													441,930
NEW YORK CENTRAL.													
1900	24,000,000	14,382,523		38,382,523	31,106,094	556	126,588,091	199,321,392	6,957,241	4,278,841	2,678,400	1,160,538	1,440,000
1901	24,000,000	14,613,005		38,613,005	31,284,226	556	116,174,787	227,392,974	7,309,042	4,647,729	2,661,068	1,176,942	1,440,000
1902	24,000,000	14,729,593		38,729,593	31,751,398	556	119,038,094	296,963,442	9,836,828	5,607,750	3,749,078	1,195,161	1,440,000
1903	24,209,000	13,779,648		37,988,648	32,740,068	556	147,237,968	312,195,796	10,997,631	6,542,693	4,054,938	1,170,300	1,730,400
1904	24,886,000	13,211,941		37,597,941	32,879,251	556	193,447,733	314,081,412	12,027,850	9,946,184	3,651,761	1,828,908	2,739,173
BUFFALO AND STATE LINE.													
1900	1,950,950	1,040,000	27,546	3,027,496	3,163,765	88	15,648,972	16,577,071	911,020	412,973	498,047	100,885	216,000
1901	1,960,600	1,040,000		3,009,600	3,168,147	88	14,448,908	20,111,585	940,042	596,121	411,925	96,191	216,000
1902	1,977,950	1,040,000		3,028,950	3,185,461	88	14,370,465	22,468,454	1,307,321	731,351	686,570	87,468	216,000
1903	2,300,000	1,000,000		3,300,000	3,369,068	88	21,395,500	26,914,944	1,691,914	1,066,390	625,524	70,585	218,000
1904	2,300,300	1,300,000		3,600,300	3,369,068	88	30,634,245	34,630,339	1,945,406	1,232,723	712,734	77,527	220,000
ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG.													
1900	2,174,419	1,772,400	138,860	4,085,679	3,851,470	191	5,727,042	6,968,111	457,778	226,275	216,503	91,565	149,870
1901	2,174,419	1,772,400	138,860	4,085,679	3,851,470	191	5,727,042	6,968,111	457,778	226,275	216,503	91,565	149,870
1902	1,999,100	1,923,000	64,291	3,986,391	3,460,683	238	5,710,325	7,727,942	458,512	226,293	230,919	121,278	50,964
1903	1,579,500	1,784,400	60,571	3,364,471	3,459,800	238	8,014,095	9,668,547	584,800	305,990	278,810	137,626	97,445
1904	1,774,175	1,729,900	50,223	3,554,293	3,464,171	238	12,398,436	11,766,254	827,615	466,861	360,754	137,388	164,890
SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW YORK.													
1900	1,200,130	1,643,153	121,065	2,964,348	2,854,912	81	3,175,789	9,391,093	927,480	87,672	120,817	190,758	
1901	1,300,130	1,643,153	113,739	2,957,022	2,960,367	81	2,534,082	11,083,577	231,270	83,923	137,947	115,977	
1902	1,300,000	1,640,757	108,570	2,944,457	2,966,194	81	2,939,566	15,257,380	280,871	108,114	172,757	114,198	
1903	1,300,630	1,621,037	97,371	2,918,538	2,903,085	81	3,982,739	15,040,156	323,794	138,886	184,908	103,526	
1904	1,300,130	1,585,257	88,832	2,924,219	2,932,806	81	6,085,905	18,293,256	411,378	170,929	240,449	110,146	
OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE.													
1900	396,940	213,500	4,875	614,715	791,002	36	2,905,712	1,732,438	119,668	54,918	64,748	16,305	38,474
1901	396,940	213,500	4,875	614,715	800,914	36	2,191,570	1,569,283	116,308	53,748	62,555	14,945	30,878
1902	396,940	208,500	16,375	621,215	815,161	36	2,318,581	2,005,022	140,634	62,884	77,750	14,820	27,875
1903	396,940	204,000	32,667	633,007	823,480	36	3,406,683	1,916,445	162,757	79,697	83,060	14,510	33,678
1904	396,940	311,500	23,708	731,548	901,853	36	3,958,185	2,451,432	215,994	106,938	112,056	13,880	39,228
RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA.													
1900	610,000	140,000		750,000	912,172	25	4,820,680	1,947,949	269,253	197,649	71,704	9,344	36,600
1901	610,000	249,750		859,750	930,028	25	4,875,949	2,072,121	267,632	193,961	73,721	15,800	33,000
1902	610,000	244,750		854,750	920,028	25			276,276	199,451	76,945	16,254	39,650
1903	610,000	239,750		849,750	938,824	25	7,041,014	1,984,489	335,625	218,175	117,450	14,208	47,165
1904	800,000	233,750		1,033,750	963,396	25	6,904,126	2,232,560	432,539	261,512	151,030	9,428	56,400
TROY AND BOSTON.													
1900	605,911	806,500	247,155	1,659,566	1,534,764	35	3,919,146	4,109,745	312,066	217,229	94,887	79,496	
1901	606,911	808,500	271,095	1,696,507	1,570,514	35	3,796,453	4,361,960	271,158	207,438	63,730	87,352	
1902	606,911	1,000,000	570,000	1,976,911	1,710,014	35	4,023,572	6,730,496	308,886	146,965	161,921	85,000	
1903	606,911	1,340,000	180,000	2,096,911	1,829,554	35	4,526,856	7,963,215	415,321	269,196	126,125	111,609	
1904	607,111	1,250,000	322,700	2,179,811	1,933,268	35	5,432,227	8,233,539	573,446	402,738	170,718	182,896	
NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN.													
1900	2,980,839	2,104,000	19,589	5,104,728	5,384,284	62	37,897,520	3,909,502	1,049,768	638,517	396,251	145,195	
1901	2,980,839	1,980,000	22,639	4,973,478	5,419,507	62	35,201,978	2,573,925	930,155	682,495	237,660	129,448	180,000
1902	2,980,839	2,000,000	69,136	5,049,975	5,419,534	62	37,275,444	3,652,168	995,262	668,175	332,077	135,530	
1903	2,980,839	2,000,000	121,223	5,102,062	5,451,939	62	45,739,465	4,354,292	1,985,859	741,641	1,243,210	129,120	860,000
1904	2,980,839	2,000,000	135,621	5,106,460	5,192,538	62	63,302,669	6,201,493	1,840,435	1,070,746	709,689	129,120	412,864
LONG ISLAND.													
1900	1,852,715	755,998	12,283	2,620,996	2,566,270	97	9,846,832	2,580,335	343,021	273,786	64,285	33,904	
1901	1,852,715	755,998	2,681	2,611,894	2,590,949	97	8,318,375	2,518,832	297,646	211,244	86,402	38,581	
1902	1,852,715	752,462	15,213	2,620,390	2,598,474	97	9,499,575	2,996,790	293,457	144,380	190,137	42,811	45,000
1903	1,852,715	752,462		2,635,177	2,928,474	132	10,108,269	10,006,410	360,431	133,250	208,181	46,000	188,500
1904	1,852,715	932,000		2,784,715	2,928,474	132	12,139,923	3,718,092	497,298	182,013	385,286	46,000	210,000
NORTHERN.													
1900	4,571,900	4,571,900		4,571,900	4,800,856	122	3,225,566	15,611,638	458,612	234,085	103,997	107,599	
1901	4,571,900	4,571,900		4,571,900	4,816,776	122	3,674,727	15,559,949	458,637	235,576	90,061	106,177	
1902	4,571,900	4,571,900		4,571,900	4,819,779	122	3,577,715	15,197,715	492,433	315,690	176,733	104,822	
1903	4,571,900	4,571,900		4,571,900	4,888,509	122	3,794,311	19,815,427	573,512	419,543	188,969	106,191	
1904	4,571,900	4,571,900		4,571,900	4,644,								

* Dividend on Watertown and Rome stock, \$1,449,000. The present road is made up of the Watertown and Rome, Potsdam and Watertown, and Sackett Harbor, Rome and New York railroads, and the new branch to Ogdensburg.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO AUG. 8.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount from 3½ to 4 per cent. Although this alteration appears to have been not altogether unexpected, it created a certain amount of surprise, since the bullion movement throughout the week had been favorable, and the demand for money hardly above the average. Some large withdrawals of gold were impending for Spain, and possibly Brazil, and hence the directors considered it desirable to take the earliest steps to protect their specie reserve.

A further call of 40¢ per share had been made on the contributors of the Leeds Banking Company, making, with the 70¢ already called, a total of 110¢ per share.

The Manchester papers mention the failures of Messrs. W. Parker & Co., manufacturers, of Carlisle.

The public sales of colonial wool at London will be commenced on the 17th of August; the arrivals amount to 117,440 bales, consisting of 34,385 bales from Sydney; 15,714 Victoria; 10,477 Van Diemen's Land; 4,116 Adelaide; 501 Swan River; 34,753 New Zealand; and 17,494 bales from the Cape of Good Hope.

The Liverpool public sales of East India wool were brought to a close August 2. The supply offered was 13,750 bales, nearly the whole of which was disposed of. Good and fine qualities realise an improvement of 1d to 2d per lb as compared with the rates current in April; but in the value of inferior wools no change took place.

The accounts received at London from China being favorable the silk trade continued in a most inactive state. Prices were, in a great measure, nominal, but had a strong downward tendency the sold and unsold stock, at London on the 1st instant, was 6,519 bales China, and 5,090 bales Bengal produce, against 19,060 bales, and 6,763 bales respectively, in 1864.

Manchester dates of August 3d report the same dull, languid aspect of the market which has been visible for the past three or four weeks. Still little, if any disposition is shown to take lower prices, but manufacturers are slightly lessening their production as contracts cease. The effect of this is chiefly seen in 32's twist, which is quite ½d per lb down. Other classes remain nominally steady, though without buyers. There has continued a partial disposition to purchase for China if rates should give way. The non-receipt of overdue India letters has caused buying for the East to be very limited.

At Bradford there is very little demand for wool, and where sales are effected staplers have to submit to lower prices. Many, however, decline to accept lower rates. The worsted yarn department is exceedingly quiet. The piece department, except in plain goods, is very active. Makers of fancy goods, and especially of lenos, glaces and mohair reps, have received large orders and are well employed, and will be so for months to come. Prices are rather easier. The trade is sound and healthy.

The present system of guaranteed railways in India comprises a length of 4,917 miles, of which 3,186 are open for traffic, which it has taken fifteen years to construct. During this fifteen years the capital has been raised at intervals in England, and for a long period was wholly unproductive. The total capital invested is £57,621,581. Upon £52,216,187 of that amount the average rate of interest is 1.41 per cent.

The British trade and navigation returns for the five months ending the 31st May, so far as the imports are concerned, and for the six months ending the 30th of June in respect to the exports, have been issued. The total value of the principal articles imported for the five months ending 31st of May, during the past three years, is stated as follows:

1863.....	£54,756,000
1864.....	77,111,991
1865.....	60,054,933

The decrease is distributed over the whole of the five months of the year, but the greatest decrease is shown in the month of May.

The total declared value of British and Irish produce exported during the six months ending the 30th of June is reported as follows:

1865.....	£74,128,688
1864.....	78,047,586
1863.....	62,014,197

At a meeting of the Manchester Cotton Association, reports forwarded by the India Office were received from the government of India relative to the estimated out-turn of the cotton crop this year in the northwest provinces, and the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, and Kandeish, with observations on the present state of the native cloth manufacture. Some diminution of the quantity as compared with the previous year is anticipated. A despatch was also received from the Bombay government, containing details of various experiments which have been made with Peruvian cotton seed in that presidency. In Kandeish the monsoon was a very unusual one, hardly any rain fell till September, and the plants evidently died for want of moisture; there, as well as in Surat and

Ahmedabad the experiments failed, and the conclusion adopted is that Peruvian cotton will not thrive generally in the northern division without irrigation. Similar results, with one or two exceptions, appear to have attended the experiments at Peona, Beigaum, Sholapoor, and Hharwar.

A new and novel plan for enabling railway passengers to communicate with the guard has been put in operation in England on the Southwestern line. The London *Daily News* in describing it says that the original proposal was that when a passenger pulled a string it should cause a small semaphore arm to project from the carriage, producing an electric current which would ring a bell in the guard's van. This, however, has been modified. A small clock-like glass face is placed in each railway compartment. If a passenger wishes to communicate with the guard he breaks a plate of glass and moves a small handle beneath. This produces the electric current which rings the guard's bell. The guard then looks out, and if a carriage is off the line he communicates with the engine driver immediately, and stops the train. He will probably have his attention drawn to the carriage from whence the alarm proceeds by some passenger putting his arm, stick or umbrella out of the window, and at the next station the guard inquires into the cause of the alarm; and he can always find the carriage from whence the bell was rung by the broken glass.

THE CONTINENT.

PARIS DATES TO AUGUST 8.

A number of the best workmen of the silk fabrics of Lyons and St. Etienne have been engaged to go to the United States, where extensive silk manufactories have just been established.

It is announced that the number of bonds of the new city of Paris loan subscribed at Paris, in the provinces and abroad, was 895,181. This exceeds by 295,181 the number to be issued, but the proportionate reduction to which the subscriptions are to be subjected has not yet been advertised.

Two French Imperial decrees of the 24th of July last, make the following alterations in the sugar duties: 1. The tax of 2 francs per 100 kilogrammes (decimes included) imposed upon the importation of raw beet-root sugar from Great Britain and Holland is abolished. 2. On and after the 1st of August, the following duties (decimes included) are fixed upon refined or candied sugars imported into France from Belgium, Great Britain and Holland: Refined sugar, in loaf or grain, equal to refined, 50¢. 60¢. per 100 kilogrammes, refined sugar, candied, 54¢. 15¢. per 100 kilogrammes.

The report of the Great Company of Russian Railways, presented in the meeting held recently at St. Petersburg, stated that the receipts in 1864 from the working of the Warsaw to St. Petersburg and Moscow to Nijni-Novgorod lines were 12,222,667f., which were rather less than those of 1863. They were, however, reduced to 11,480,622f. by the payment of certain sums due for preceding years, and of the expense of some buildings purchased at St. Petersburg. The shares of the company are 600,000 in number, of 500f. each; and it has issued 70,000 bonds of 2,000f., and 18,877 of 500f.

A French official return shows that the quantity of beet-root sugar made from the beginning of the season of 1864-5 to the 30th of June last, was (adding the stock on hand) 164,891 tons, being more by 40,241 tons than in the season preceding. Deducting the quantities taken for consumption, distilleries and exports, and those sent to bonding warehouses, there remained on hand about 19,000 tons, of which only 10,377 were completely finished. In the bonding warehouses the stock on the 30th of June was 16,669 tons, being 13,675 less than on the same date of last year.

It is stated from Madrid that the Government contemplate the negotiation of commercial treaties with England and Portugal.

Alexandria advices of the 15th July state that the *Isthme de Suez*, the special organ of the Suez Canal Company, announces that the continuous navigable way from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea would be opened on that day.

"The result of the corn crops in France," says a Paris letter in the *Independence*, "is beginning to be ascertained. The yield will certainly be smaller than those of the last two years, which were above the average. The above is all that is known with certainty thus far, although the exact result for some localities is known. In the south there is at least one-third less than last year; the deficit in the centre is from one-fifth to one-third. On the famous line between Montreuil and Dijon, by way of Sens, a decrease of from one-fourth to one-third is admitted. In the two granaries of France—the Beauce and the Brie—opinions are divided. In the great district around Paris there will perhaps be an average, but that will not be sufficient to make up the above mentioned deficits. Normandy, which was supposed to be satisfied, complains, as well as Anjou. Alsace and the Ardennes admit a deficit of from one-fifth to one-third. The Nord is divided, like the Beauce and the Brie. Artois and Picardy announce a deficit, with the exception of certain privileged regions—in the Pas de Calais especially. It must be borne in mind that this calculation does not relate to an average yield, but to the large produce of last year."

A correspondent of the *Journal de Geneve*, writing from Alexandria, with regard to the Cholera in Egypt, on the 19th of July, says:

You ask me for news of the cholera. It is getting on pretty well, though somewhat diminished by its excesses. For more than a month the epidemic has ravaged Alexandria in a terrible and unusual manner, and a thorough panic has seized upon the population. As early as the 14th of June, the Viceroy, in his position as Chief of the State, set the example of flight, by suddenly quitting Alexandria and Egypt with his harem, in a vessel hastily engaged, and which set out for the open sea without any more settled purpose than that of flight. Since then he has been to the island of Chio, and afterwards to Constantinople. This precipitate departure spread terror among the population of Alexandria. All the more important persons at once imitated the Viceroy, they engaged vessels for themselves and their families. The less wealthy rushed to the steamers, which left in all directions; the others embarked upon numberless sailing-ships. Every one ran away—no matter how, no matter where. The employees and the artisans sold their watches, their clothes, to pay their passage; the dealers nailed up the doors of their shops with planks, and abandoned their interests and their goods. The number of passports obtained at the consulates is estimated at 60,000. It was no longer a flight, it was a panic of terror. Doctors have deserted their posts; priests have abandoned the church, leaving to the dead the task of making their way to the other world without their assistance. In a word the clearing out has been complete, and there is no instance of a similar display of cowardice. On account of the closed, nailed up, and abandoned shops, the following circular has been issued by the sanitary superintendent to the various consulates: "Among the large number of persons of all classes and professions who have for some time abandoned this country, there are many *bacals* (dealers in provisions of all kinds). In the hurry of their departure several have contented themselves with securely closing their shops, leaving behind their stock, the greater part of which is of a nature to be liable to speedy decomposition. In consequence of this, the shops containing the said stores, which, it must be supposed, are now decomposed, disseminate a stench which is very disagreeable to the neighbors and very injurious to the public health. Ignorant of the nationality of these dealers, I beg of you, in the interest of the public health, to authorize the police to open, in case of necessity, the shops which occasion the most complaint from the neighbors, and especially those from which the most stench issues, so that steps may be taken to remove the causes of this nuisance."

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry goods) August 10th, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) August 11th:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods.....	\$981,298	\$1,668,968	\$1,533,626	\$2,886,755
General merchandise..	2,578,229	2,239,281	2,620,949	2,181,688
Total for the week...	\$3,509,527	\$3,908,249	\$4,154,575	\$5,017,443
Previously reported	104,541,552	107,611,778	150,509,004	101,952,330
Since Jan. 1.....	\$108,051,079	111,520,037	154,663,579	106,339,770

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending August 15 and since January 1st:

EXPORT FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week.....	\$2,917,401	\$2,967,962	\$6,808,167	\$3,303,616
Previously rep'ted.	82,605,358	111,182,033	127,762,582	96,228,815
Since January 1..	\$85,522,754	114,099,995	134,570,749	99,532,431

In the commercial department will be found the official detailed statements of the imports and exports for the week:

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending August 12, 1865:

August 8—Bark Rosedale, Ciudad—	
American gold.....	\$35,000
" 10—Steamer Tarifa, Liverpool—	
Gold bars.....	70,246
American silver.....	127,312
" 10—Steamer Eagle, Havana—	
Spanish gold.....	61,960
" 11—Steamer New York, Bremen—	
German silver.....	2,000
" 11—Steamer City of New York, Liverpool—	
American gold.....	27,500

Total for the week.....	\$824,018
Previously reported.....	18,647,998

Total since Jan. 1, 1865..... \$18,972,016

Same time in	1864.	Same time in	1857.
1864.....	\$81,531,444	1857.....	\$29,147,089
1863.....	26,373,494	1856.....	22,403,868
1862.....	37,135,520	1855.....	20,842,291
1861.....	3,261,958	1854.....	21,590,576
1860.....	30,378,482	1853.....	13,418,533
1859.....	45,901,579	1852.....	15,896,887
1858.....	16,216,448		

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK FOR SEVEN MONTHS.—We take from the *Journal of Commerce* its summary of the trade of this port the past seven months. The imports for July show an increase upon any former month of this year, but are not equal to the total for the corresponding month of last year. Owing to the falling off in the market price of gold and the demand for merchandise, a much larger portion of the goods have been entered directly for consumption, and the stock in bond has been diminished. The following is a comparative summary:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Entered for consumption..	\$9,080,210	\$6,382,928	\$10,176,820
Do warehousing..	6,057,342	14,954,635	7,845,947
Free goods.....	683,880	917,684	886,431
Specie and bullion.....	182,245	128,052	253,640
Total entered at port...	\$16,003,677	\$22,383,299	\$19,161,838
Withdrawn from warehouse	4,227,265	3,386,873	8,612,411

The total landed in July, 1862, was \$20,353,202, so that the July importation this year cannot be called an extravagant business. The imports at this port since Jan. 1st are nearly sixty millions below the corresponding total for last year, a decrease which may well attract attention. We annex a comparative summary, which includes the business of seven months in each of the year's named:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS FROM JAN. 1

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Entered for consumption..	\$60,453,240	\$32,417,617	\$48,301,218
Do warehousing..	37,486,309	69,699,057	45,657,066
Free goods.....	8,029,186	7,070,098	5,910,143
Specie and bullion.....	1,036,013	1,555,066	1,305,463
Total entered at port...	\$107,009,748	\$160,741,838	\$101,173,890
Withdrawn from warehouse	24,822,196	36,226,610	50,239,232

It will interest many of our readers to analyze the imports for seven months, and for this purpose we have separated dry goods from the general merchandise and specie, and brought forward the comparative totals for the same period of each year since 1850.

RELATIVE IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS, SPECIE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE AT NEW YORK FOR THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS:

Months of	Dry Goods.	Imports of General Mdee.	Specie.	Total Imports.
1851.....	\$42,240,217	\$43,174,714	\$1,480,476	\$86,895,407
1852.....	34,994,294	37,215,342	2,028,248	74,237,884
1853.....	57,421,619	59,393,895	1,099,516	117,915,030
1854.....	55,308,993	58,126,642	1,606,090	115,041,725
1855.....	34,724,393	49,008,832	523,151	84,256,376
1856.....	60,296,946	72,757,795	968,500	134,018,241
1857.....	66,716,293	84,156,030	5,857,310	156,729,633
1858.....	30,169,358	48,305,765	1,815,258	80,290,381
1859.....	71,782,984	83,366,928	1,301,082	156,450,994
1860.....	63,862,687	78,485,850	751,188	142,599,725
1861.....	31,515,606	54,375,955	32,906,166	118,797,727
1862.....	30,183,764	74,488,315	731,556	105,403,635
1863.....	35,112,935	70,860,800	1,036,013	107,009,748
1864.....	53,122,729	106,064,043	1,555,066	160,741,838
1865.....	31,850,399	69,018,028	1,305,463	101,173,890

From the above it will be seen that the imports of general merchandise for the first seven months of 1864 were five millions greater than the total imports of every description for the seven months just ended. The figures given above represent the foreign gold values, and do not include freight, duty, or other charges.

The revenue from customs in July shows a very great increase, and this has misled many persons in regard to the total imports. Seeing the large sums received daily at the Custom House, and comparing them with the very moderate receipts in July of last year, the inference was natural that the goods were arriving much more rapidly than they did in July, 1864. It will be found upon examination that the total imports, as we have shown, are less, and the difference in the receipts for customs is accounted for by the different disposition made of the goods. In July of last year over twenty-two millions were landed here, of which only ten millions were thrown on the market. Last month less than nineteen millions were landed, and over nineteen millions were marketed, the remainder being taken out of bond. Of course the duties are collected on the dutiable goods marketed, or which enter into consumption. A few goods remain in bond after the duties are paid, but the amount is so trifling that they need not enter into the calculation. The following will show the customs received here in July, and since January 1st, in each of the last three years:

REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS AT NEW YORK.

	1862.	1864.	1865.
In July.....	\$4,912,718 49	\$3,565,343 44	\$9,778,376 65
Previous 6 months.....	23,843,077 97	42,463,934 98	36,695,577 07
Total since Jan. 1st.....	28,755,796 46	46,049,073 42	46,473,853 73

On the first of August, 1864, there were \$40,550,176 in gold value of dutiable merchandise held in bond, a large part of which were kept in warehouse for some time, and over three-fourths of them only withdrawn since the 1st of January this year. There are now only about twenty millions held in bond, including goods of every description.

The total shipments both of corn and produce since January 1st show a large decrease as compared with the corresponding seven months in either of the previous two years. The heaviest decline was during the earlier months of the year, and it is a hopeful sign that there has been of late a relative improvement with each succeeding month. We annex the particulars for seven months:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR SEVEN MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1ST.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Domestic produce . . .	\$108,091,261	\$111,638,595	\$80,670,013
Foreign free goods . . .	633,583	607,069	663,132
Foreign dutiable . . .	3,760,696	9,269,315	2,405,615
Specie and bullion . . .	25,900,848	31,099,450	18,639,745
Total exports	\$138,386,388	\$152,614,429	\$102,378,505
Total exclusive of specie	107,485,540	121,614,979	83,738,760

We have no expectation that the shipments of produce for the remaining five months of the year will equal in nominal value the figures of last year; but we do look for an active movement, especially in breadstuffs. Some correspondents have questioned our previous statements in reference to the partial failure of foreign crops, and we have received several printed estimates clipped from foreign journals making more favorable predictions. Since those were published, however, there has been a change of tone, and it will be found that our information, received direct from our own correspondents in Europe, fairly represents the truth.

The exports of produce and merchandise from this port in the month of July, were fifty per cent larger than in June, but very far below the figures for July, 1864, which was the largest month on record since the settlement of the city. The figures here given are all currency values, excepting only the shipments of coin, which are reckoned, as counted, at the tale value. It may be that occasional shipments of the few foreign goods cleared, are made at their gold value as taken from bond, but as the law requires them to be entered for export at their money value here, and there is no object in underestimating them, we presume the bulk are shipped at their value in currency. A part of the falling off in the value of exports, as compared with last year, may be accounted for by the decreased premium on gold. In July of last year the highest point of gold was reached, the price touching 285, and the lowest figure for the whole month being 222. During the last month the highest price was 146½, and the average was about 140. With this explanation we present the comparison for the month in each of the last three years:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS IN JULY.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Domestic produce	\$15,298,073	\$26,251,673	\$12,521,246
Foreign mdse free	77,232	249,404	28,236
do dutiable	448,601	5,137,460	262,598
Specie and bullion	5,268,881	1,947,329	723,986
Total exports	\$21,092,787	\$33,585,866	\$13,536,061
Do, excl. specie	15,823,906	31,638,537	12,812,075

NO MORE NATIONAL BANKS IN PENNSYLVANIA, &c.—The following letter from the office of the United States Comptroller of the Currency, in reply to one making inquiries concerning the relative proportion of national banking capital allowed to the various states, and especially with regard to the public statement that no more charters would be issued to Pennsylvania, will be found to possess much interest at the present time:—

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, August 9, 1865.

Your letter of the 8th inst. is received. The amendment to section 21 of the Currency act, passed March 3, 1865, provided that \$150,000,000 of the amount of circulation contemplated by said act should be apportioned to the different States, according to the representative population, and \$150,000,000 according to the existing banking capital, resources and business of the several States. The amount allotted to New York upon representative population was \$18,538,500; to Pennsylvania, \$13,882,500; Ohio \$11,173,500. Upon existing banking capital, resources, business, &c., to New York \$54,935,000; Pennsylvania \$12,645,000; Ohio, \$6,450,000; giving an aggregate under the apportionment to New York of \$53,473,000; to Pennsylvania of \$26,527,500, and to Ohio \$17,623,500.

On the same day on which this amendment was passed, another amendment was added, providing that State banks having a capital not less than \$75,000 should have the right of conversion to the national system, over new organizations, until July 1, 1865. Accordingly, State banks were allowed to accept the provisions of the National Currency act up to that date. The result has been to give New York \$73,073,662; Pennsylvania \$40,866,996, and Ohio \$18,487,500, which is an excess in New York of \$19,600,152, in Pennsylvania of \$13,839,196, and in Ohio of \$864,900. These figures are made from our books as they stood on the 1st inst. You will observe that Pennsylvania, having exceeded her apportionment by over thirteen millions, is not equitably entitled to any additional sum: and as the entire amount of national

currency provided for in the law will be absorbed by banks already organized, or which have received authority to organize, it is now impossible to consider new applications.

B. R. HULBURD, Deputy Collector.

NEW YORK STATE BANK RETURNS.—The following figures show the resources and liabilities of the banks of the State of New York, as exhibited by their reports to the Superintendent of the Bank Department, on the 24th of June, 1865, compared with the two last quarterly returns:

	Dec. 31, '64.	March 25, '65.	June 24, '65.
RESOURCES.			
Loans and discounts	\$196,649,246	\$159,665,327	\$87,369,504
Overdrafts	866,154	709,265	384,322
Due from banks	22,916,081	18,628,244	7,743,894
Due from directors	9,226,712	8,182,724	3,995,569
Due from brokers	11,042,335	6,597,650	4,005,373
Real estate	8,142,807	7,070,655	8,200 and
Specie	26,339,256	19,490,230	4,211,244
Cash items	92,514,882	59,862,155	34,645,090
Stock, promissory and U. S.			7 3-10 notes
7 3-10 notes and ind. cert's	120,459,776	92,038,059	73,400, and
Bonds and mortgages . . .	4,073,797	3,710,775	65,139,000
Bills of solvent banks and U.			2,073,451
S. demand notes	20,261,310	27,957,014	dem. notes.
Bills of suspended banks . .	2,943	2,715	2,749
Loss and expense account . .	2,260,756	1,208,900	999,087
Add for cents	577	527	505
Total	\$488,388,125	\$420,844,099	\$239,388,758
LIABILITIES.			
Capital	\$106,690,761	\$90,492,323	\$52,374,696
Circulation	81,150,546	27,550,209	14,521,387
Profits	28,345,347	22,085,269	14,382,837
Due banks	45,205,632	36,211,772	20,791,929
Due individuals and corporations other			
than banks and depositors . .	2,107,764	1,141,628	1,501,349
Due Treasurer State of New York . .	3,144,210	3,547,917	2,039,614
Due depositors on demand . . .	269,042,097	239,961,576	181,886,371
Due others not included in above heads . .	2,671,197	2,232,763	1,408,754
Add for cents	521	445	591
Total	\$488,388,125	\$420,274,411	\$239,386,197

The difference in the above totals for June 24, 1865, is occasioned by two banks having failed to make balances; both are closing. Of the 309 banks reported for 25th June, 1864, one (incorporated) has surrendered its charter by legislative authority, one (association) has discontinued banking business, and 183 have been converted into national banks. The present report, for June 24, contains statements from 184 banks, a considerable number of which have since perfected their papers and become national institutions, and a small number have given notice of finally closing their banking business.

CANAL RECEIPTS FOR TOLLS.—The receipts for tolls on the New York State canals, from the opening of navigation to the 1st day of August in each of the following years, were as annexed:

1859	\$686,249	1863	\$2,104,703
1860	1,154,472	1864	1,769,500
1861	1,446,164	1865	1,338,910
1862	2,151,209		

The Bankers' Gazette.

We give in our BULLETIN from day to day lists of bonds, &c., lost and the dividends declared, with times of opening and closing books. These tables will be continued daily, and on Saturday morning, such as have been published through the week in the BULLETIN, will be collected and published in the CHRONICLE. Below will be found those published the last week in the BULLETIN.

RAILROAD AND BANK DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	AM'T DIVID.	WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Naugatuck R.R. Co. . . .	5 s. an.	Aug. 15	—	Aug. 10 to Aug. 16
Marietta & Cine. R.R. Co. .	3 s. an.	Aug. 10	Farmer's L'n & Tr. Co.	Payable to Stockholders of July 1st.
Preferred Stock	5 s. an.	Aug. 10	At Bank.	Aug. 2 to Aug. 11.

LOST BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.

NAME OF PARTY BY WHOM ISSUED.	NUMBERS.	AMOUNT FOR.	DATED.	TO WHOM ISSUED.
United States 10-40s. . .	8,241	\$500	—	Refer to J. F. Walter, 116 Maiden L'e.
United States 5-20s. . .	21,316	\$500	2d Series.	(Refer to C. W. Bradley, Spencer, & Hoga Co., N. Y.)
United States 7-30 . . .	39,292	\$1,000	Aug. 15, 1864	

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1865, P.M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The extraordinary cases of crime which have occurred since our last, have very materially affected the money market and every branch of financial business. On Saturday last, P. R. Mumford, a broker in Broad Street, after receiving about \$150,000 of gold, purchased that day, was found to have given in payment checks for which there were no assets in his book. On Monday, Edward B. Ketchum, of the firm of Ketchum, Son & Co., Exchange Place, absconded in consequence of the discovery of forgeries

of gold certificates of which he was the author. Subsequently it was discovered he had issued forged gold certificates to the extent of \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000, and that he had also robbed his firm of securities to the amount of about \$2,500,000. On Tuesday, as the result of these defalcations, Ketchum & Co., suspended payment, also Graham & Co., Exchange Place, who, were understood to have acted to a large extent as agents of the former firm in their extensive operations; and both firms have since made an assignment, with an aggregate of liabilities estimated at \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

The effect of these frauds and failures has been to wholly demoralize the market, and to produce a general feeling of distrust. Loans have been freely called in by the banks and private bankers, and a severe discrimination as to securities and borrowers has been exercised. In some instances, where parties have been unable to pay in their loans, their collaterals have been sold, throwing a considerable amount of securities upon the market, and in others the defaulting borrowers have received an extension of time upon their loans. Lenders, however, have upon the whole shown a temperate discretion, from a consciousness that, in the nervous condition of affairs, they might by an unwise caution precipitate an unnecessary panic and many failures. At the close of the week there are symptoms of a steady recovery of confidence, and little apprehension exists of a general catastrophe growing out of the excitement. Lenders continue to show a large discrimination; to firms of good standing money is freely offered at 7 per cent, while others find it difficult to borrow at any rate. The margin of loans on Government collaterals is generally 10 per cent, and upon other securities 15 to 20 per cent.

The Fourth National Bank holds \$255,000 of the forged gold certificates, and the Importers and Traders \$355,000; and the City Bank is also understood to hold an unknown amount. Several private banking firms also hold them to a considerable extent, including Dabney, Morgan & Co., to the amount of \$100,000. Some of the Connecticut banks, who have employed their surplus funds through Ketchum, Son & Co., will lose largely by the failure of that firm. The amount owing to these institutions is not known, but is estimated at about \$750,000.

Discounting has been to a considerable extent, suspended during the excitement; but as the occurrences only indirectly affect mercantile business, it cannot be said that rates of discount have been influenced. We renew our last quotations:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Dry Goods.....	7½ a 8	Bankers.....	7
Grocers.....	7½ a 8	Produce Commission...	9 a 12

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.—The stock market has been violently agitated by the Ketchum frauds. The fact of the firm with which E. B. Ketchum was connected having been largely engaged in stock speculations, produced a general apprehension, which first showed itself in large sales at Gallagher's Exchange on Monday evening. On Tuesday morning there was a great rush to sell, and the regular board transactions on the railroad list for that day, aggregated about 45,000 shares. At the morning board, the decline was 3@6 per cent. Erie sold down to 76½; Reading to 100; Michigan Central to 103; Michigan Southern 60½; Cleveland and Pittsburg to 64½; Cleveland and Toledo to 96½, and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago to 92½. In the afternoon there was a recovery of 1@3½ per cent. On Wednesday, the sales were again very large, and prices slightly yielded under the pressure. On Thursday, there were some forced sales of collaterals, which produced depression, and a decline of 1@2 per cent. This morning, the market was calmer; transactions resumed about their usual volume; there was more confidence in the board; and this

afternoon prices close at an advance on yesterday, and at an average decline of about 2½ per cent upon the closing figures of last Friday.

The stock market has shown more firmness under the very severe test than has been expected, from day to day; and the fact that prices have not yielded, further implies the prevalence of considerable confidence among holders, and, at the same time, a tolerably conservative condition among the brokers. The comparative strength of prices is no doubt owing to some extent to the stock of the leading roads being under the management of cliques who are speculating for a rise; but the fact of these combinations being able to take up the immense lots of stock thrown upon the market, however, proves at once their confidence and their financial resources.

The following have been the closing of leading stock at the stock exchange on each of the last six days:

	Aug. 13th	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.
Canton Company.....	39½	39	38½	37½	37½	38
Quicksilver.....	56	—	53	53	53½	—
Mariposa.....	—	13	13	—	—	—
Cumberland Coal.....	48½	—	39½	39½	38½	39½
Atlantic M. S. S.....	140½	136	—	135	—	135
New York Central.....	92½	92½	90½	90½	90	90½
Erie.....	85½	86½	81½	80½	79½	81½
Hudson River.....	—	—	104½	107	106	107½
Reading.....	106½	106½	101½	101½	101	102½
Michigan Southern.....	65½	66	63	63	60½	61½
Michigan Central.....	—	108½	108½	106	108	105
Illinois Central.....	—	123½	130	119½	122	122
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	70½	70½	67½	66½	65	65½
Chicago and N. W.....	28½	—	27	26½	27	27
Chicago and N. W. pref.....	62½	62½	61½	60½	59½	59½
Rock Island.....	108½	109	104	105	104½	105½
Fort Wayne.....	97	97½	92½	94	98½	94½

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The depression connected with the frauds has but very slightly affected government securities. They have, indeed, been indirectly benefitted by the disposition to exchange less stable securities for them. The decline of quotations for 5-20's at London, however, has partially depressed the market. The foreign orders for old 5-20's have been lighter than of late; but sufficient, with the present limited supply, to keep the price steady. Sixes of 1881 have been sold freely to be exchanged for other securities, which, at late current rates, were cheaper, and the result has been a decline to 106 a 106½. The panicky condition of the market has forced out an unusual supply of the first and second series of 7-30's held as collaterals, producing at one time a decline in the second series to 98½. The fall brought in large orders, and to-day the price closes at 99½. Other securities are without noteworthy variation.

The following have been the closing quotations for leading description of government securities at the Stock Exchange, on each of the last six days:

	Aug. 13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	106½	106½	106	106½	106½	106½
U. S. 5-30's c. o. iss.....	106	106½	105½	105½	106	106½
U. S. 5-30's c. n. iss.....	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
U. S. 10-40's coup.....	97½	97½	97	96½	96½	—
U. S. 7-30 Treas. Note.....	98½	98½	98½	98½	99	99½
2d Series.....	98½	98½	98	97½	97½	—
U. S. 6's certif. n. iss.....	97½	97½	98	97½	97½	—

GOLD MARKET.—The discovery of the forgery of about \$1,500,000 of gold checks, and the failure of one of the largest gold speculating firms on 'Change, have had but a very slight effect upon the gold premium. On Monday afternoon, after the discovery of Ketchum's operations, six to eight millions of gold were thrown upon the market, chiefly in connection with the firm of Ketchum, Son & Co. The large sales, however, produced a merely nominal decline. On Tuesday the price fell to 140½, and has since steadily recovered to 143½, at which it closes to-day. The lightness of the current exports, as compared with the imports, and the steady advance in foreign exchange to near the point at which it will pay to ship specie, have imparted strength to the market. At the same time the current purchases for customs are very large, while there is reason for believing that, from prudential motives, connected with the excited condition of the

market, the Sub-Treasury has during the week suspended its sales of gold. These facts have aided the upward tendency.

The following have been the highest and lowest quotations for gold on each of the last six days:

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Aug. 12.....	142	141½	Aug. 16.....	142½	141½
Aug. 14.....	143	142½	Aug. 17.....	142½	142½
Aug. 15.....	141½	140½	Aug. 18.....	143½	142½

The transactions for last week at the Custom-house and Sub-treasury were as follows:

	CUSTOM HOUSE. Receipts.	PAYMENTS. Sub-TREASURY.	Receipts.
Aug. 7.....	\$319,324 78	\$2,292,767 81	\$1,808,755 83
Aug. 8.....	538,408 99	6,196,501 25	5,793,644 63
Aug. 9.....	892,479 90	4,880,594 03	6,204,662 95
Aug. 10.....	420,201 33	8,886,482 03	3,784,527 26
Aug. 11.....	838,642 41	7,210,764 72	4,291,749 90
Aug. 12.....	281,265 06	1,838,052 79	2,358,425 98

Total..... \$2,790,322 47 \$26,305,162 63 \$23,991,766 55
Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of Aug. 7..... 60,940,689 48

Deduct payments during the week..... 26,305,162 63

Balance on Saturday evening..... \$58,627,293 40
Increase during the week..... 2,313,396 08

The export of specie from this port, since our last, has been \$29,500.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The course of exchange on Europe has been steadily upward; but the enhanced rates being somewhat checked, the demand and transactions have not been large. Drawers anticipate that, at an early day, importers will have to commence remittances for their liberal importations, and, as the supply of commercial bills is less than was anticipated, the tendency is naturally upward. The decreased demand for Two-twenties for Europe also strengthens this tendency.

The following are the closing rates to-day:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	109¼ @ 109½	Antwerp.....	5.30 @ 5.17½
Bankers' Sterling, 3 months.....	110¼ @ 109½	Swiss.....	5.17½ @ 5.15
Merchants'.....	108¼ @ 108½	Hamburg.....	35¼ @ 36¼
France, long date.....	5.15 @ 5.13½	Amsterdam.....	40¼ @ 40¼
France, short date.....	5.12½ @ 5.11½	Frankfort.....	40¼ @ 40¼
		Bremen.....	78¼ @ 79¼
		Prussian Thalers.....	71 @ 71½

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the city of New York, for the week ending at the commencement of business on August 12, 1865:

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$6,156,887	\$3,252,620	\$48,959	\$13,860,046	\$1,629,682
Manhattan.....	5,799,143	895,142	15,154	5,476,238	1,206,317
Merchants.....	6,687,308	818,056	24,371	4,551,641	1,146,200
Mechanics.....	2,136,706	383,002	23,807	3,962,912	1,029,042
Union.....	3,951,794	254,876	3,387	3,387,010	801,860
America.....	7,395,506	1,544,934	3,785	7,502,414	2,825,336
Phenix.....	8,683,643	287,191	19,728	2,958,004	742,011
City.....	4,903,212	496,064	.....	3,649,091	161,326
Tradesmen's.....	3,200,713	38,198	348,154	2,392,088	670,386
Fulton.....	2,188,890	316,973	26,836	2,298,998	551,911
Chemical.....	6,817,388	293,404	22,610	8,714,773	1,000,273
Merch. Exchange.....	2,564,419	12,462	9,045	1,827,754	448,210
National.....	2,352,174	850,688	4,591	1,143,114	490,493
Butch. & Drovers.....	2,352,690	81,745	37,391	1,908,902	201,666
Mech. & Trad's.....	1,727,453	89,998	58,795	1,488,481	513,226
Greenwich.....	753,064	37,014	9,725	678,062	151,319
Leather Manf.....	2,760,457	128,529	.....	2,184,024	355,980
Seventh Ward.....	515,776	56,915	58,222	455,049	425,667
State of N. Y.....	5,236,403	608,695	21,632	4,390,572	727,209
Amer. Exchange.....	9,545,394	588,415	17,898	5,941,604	1,463,715
Commerce.....	18,765,409	1,016,565	1,017,290	7,728,530	2,206,167
Broadway.....	5,446,251	146,655	519,355	4,783,780	1,591,592
Ocean.....	1,957,806	74,261	10,911	1,468,513	414,588
Mercantile.....	3,461,458	64,456	108,661	2,641,802	647,811
Pacific.....	1,957,489	16,167	66,670	1,633,230	254,572
Republic.....	4,443,594	165,749	291,148	8,608,581	760,611
Chatham.....	1,695,955	26,103	6,359	1,684,511	475,218
People's.....	1,862,845	45,270	9,751	1,187,663	154,893
North Amer.....	3,888,288	91,278	27,913	2,211,419	849,182
Hanover.....	2,321,150	106,980	22,493	1,517,570	381,136
Irving.....	1,457,777	48,997	12,343	1,291,338	302,410
Metropolitan.....	8,837,792	141,702	54,735	5,762,909	1,932,009
Citizens.....	1,350,939	30,058	5,077	1,007,255	359,930
Nassau.....	2,266,825	169,638	5,077	1,817,616	523,092
Market.....	2,625,520	108,977	170,000	2,098,598	578,000
St. Nicholas.....	2,819,355	48,371	321,764	1,167,756	571,100
Shoe and Leather.....	3,811,530	71,639	506,682	2,020,392	596,000
Corn Exchange.....	2,561,430	271,941	40,765	1,865,389	787,000
Continental.....	3,126,821	197,047	10,705	2,026,701	748,000
Commonwealth.....	3,030,659	68,816	27,427	3,380,447	679,728
Oriental.....	1,172,305	48,034	112,420	1,005,925	212,028
Marine.....	1,579,511	76,972	.....	1,394,395	522,200
Atlantic.....	1,077,134	64,712	43,848	927,212	170,808
Imp. and Traders.....	4,885,495	62,502	24,116	4,017,163	595,978
East River.....	488,889	12,569	66,044	612,515	149,746
Mec. Bk. As.....	1,449,386	21,877	12,540	1,275,085	396,039
Grocers.....	928,440	26,565	8,241	928,612	367,468
North River.....	1,641,019	30,521	14,328	1,420,968	271,297

Park.....	12,313,093	218,700	505,866	11,067,451	3,018,900
Man. and Mer.....	1,754,673	23,480	1,488	1,320,409	637,991
Fourth National.....	18,715,956	199,504	1,497,055	10,540,554	3,402,997
Central.....	13,102,404	80,425	968,900	12,689,135	2,687,408
Second National.....	1,227,049	.....	270,000	1,097,150	470,514
Dry Dock.....	1,227,747	40,960	16,897	247,614	.....
Bull's Head.....	978,095	9,155	123,688	975,302	.....
Manufacturers.....	527,319	21,677	54,676	248,505	60,548

Totals..... \$215,459,342 20,163,292 8,050,361 175,733,185 48,006,438

The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as follows:

Loans.....	Dec. \$4,643,451	Circulation.....	Inc. \$393,991
Specie.....	Inc. 762,912	Net Deposits.....	Dec. 2,500,039
Legal Tenders.....	Dec. 555,545		

The statement may be considered as, upon the whole, favorable, showing a partial reaction from the tendency toward stringency during the three preceeding weeks.

For the corresponding period of the last three years the same items compare as follows:

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
1862.....	\$152,329,731	35,301,778	9,237,206	143,034,051
1863.....	175,805,471	52,874,958	5,613,177	155,950,043
1864.....	185,074,244	21,080,809	4,417,804	155,826,514
1865.....	215,459,342	20,163,292	8,050,361	175,733,185

The following comparison shows the totals of the Banks' Statements for each week of the current year:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Legal Tenders.	Clearings.
Jan. 7....	195,044,687	20,152,592	8,133,526	147,321,591	583,055,671
Jan. 14....	189,686,750	21,357,608	3,074,029	145,931,299	618,709,692
Jan. 21....	187,060,586	20,211,569	2,979,851	156,068,355	611,194,907
Jan. 28....	186,117,375	18,896,985	2,957,599	149,247,991	656,828,373
Feb. 4....	185,639,790	19,682,308	2,868,646	152,704,816	661,814,434
Feb. 11....	185,515,904	20,297,346	2,521,996	166,711,136	554,179,409
Feb. 18....	183,365,126	20,632,519	2,335,392	166,150,684	515,806,329
Feb. 25....	183,534,735	20,092,373	2,739,383	158,944,451	431,023,121
Mar. 4....	186,509,665	19,380,183	2,720,666	158,009,568	511,361,937
Mar. 11....	188,120,590	20,737,538	2,741,684	152,144,445	421,802,433
Mar. 18....	211,486,651	22,256,596	4,662,505	174,479,317	625,739,228
Mar. 25....	207,677,503	22,066,524	4,457,102	166,956,608	532,293,153
Apr. 1....	204,458,355	20,584,688	4,888,990	173,804,491	629,989,352
Apr. 8....	204,133,839	20,045,006	4,773,528	174,580,152	488,658,684
Apr. 15....	208,608,095	19,838,784	4,757,562	177,815,945	610,061,462
Apr. 22....	204,231,196	19,122,388	4,700,210	154,244,399	69,954,987
Apr. 29....	204,277,578	19,049,913	4,660,659	193,188,738	66,096,274
May 6....	212,172,277	20,088,399	4,886,937	200,466,785	66,255,549
May 13....	213,502,990	23,553,431	4,889,562	208,369,856	61,032,537
May 20....	219,510,780	23,194,402	5,004,944	208,504,723	50,629,517
May 27....	212,445,121	22,063,939	5,068,693	197,081,017	54,574,075
June 3....	210,416,543	21,346,483	5,321,082	195,440,000	51,949,939
June 10....	205,392,635	18,450,620	5,402,758	185,509,953	56,201,836
June 17....	208,944,311	16,880,577	5,647,944	199,947,334	62,567,344
June 24....	218,590,380	15,906,818	5,799,070	187,505,986	58,560,599
July 1....	216,585,421	15,854,990	5,818,445	191,656,773	60,904,445
July 8....	218,541,975	19,100,594	6,001,774	198,199,005	62,519,708
July 15....	211,385,052	20,400,411	6,250,945	200,420,283	60,054,646
July 22....	222,900,305	20,339,903	6,559,796	193,790,096	62,756,229
July 29....	222,341,966	20,773,155	7,085,454	198,766,671	49,854,732
Aug. 5....	219,102,793	19,400,880	7,656,370	178,247,674	43,561,973
Aug. 12....	215,459,342	20,163,292	8,050,361	175,733,185	48,006,438

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks, for the past and previous week:

	Aug. 7.	Aug. 14.
Capital Stock.....	\$14,442,350	\$14,442,350
Loans.....	54,867,695	54,867,695
Specie.....	1,154,005	1,158,881
Legal Tenders.....	21,219,400	22,845,048
Deposits.....	47,762,160	44,561,743
Circulation.....	6,986,682	6,989,517

The following comparison shows the condition of the Philadelphia banks at stated periods since 1863:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
January 5, 1863.....	\$7,679,675	\$4,510,750	\$4,504,115	\$23,429,153
July 6, 1863.....	35,936,811	4,860,745	2,561,553	28,501,544
January 4, 1864.....	85,693,805	4,158,585	2,051,580	29,878,920
July 4, 1864.....	40,918,009	8,955,866	2,154,528	37,945,305
January 3, 1865.....	48,039,403	1,803,543	2,793,468	39,846,983
February 6, ".....	50,269,473	1,705,776	4,339,173	38,496,837
March 6, ".....	49,328,540	1,380,264	3,346,021	38,361,632
April 3, ".....	50,522,030	1,343,223	2,933,626	38,816,547
May 1, ".....	51,726,399	1,262,255	6,441,407	44,794,824
June 5, ".....	53,095,688	1,258,762	6,717,758	41,518,576
July 10, ".....	50,188,778	1,187,700	6,758,585	41,344,005
Aug. 7, ".....	54,867,695	1,154,005	6,986,682	47,762,160
Aug. 14, ".....	54,867,695	1,158,881	6,989,517	44,561,743

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following National banks were authorized during the week ending Saturday, August 12:

Names.	Locations.	Capital.	Names.	Locations.	Capital.
West Branch.....	Williamsport, Pa.	\$100,000	Nat B'k of Van-		
Roger Williams Prov. B. I.....		499,950	dalla.....	Vandalia, Ill.....	50,000
Nat. U'n B'nk. Water'n, N. Y.		147,470	Nat'l'n Bank of		
Orl's County.....	Albion, N. Y.	100,000	Mich.....	Marshall, Mich.	100,000
Schoharie Co. Schoharie, N. Y.		100,000	Second.....	Cumtberld, Md.	100,000
Cumberland.....	Portland, Me.	200,000	City.....	Manch., N. H.	100,000
Pascong.....	Pascong, R. I.	60,000	First.....	Paw Paw, Mich.	50,000
First.....	Stillwater, Mo.	50,000	lyneburgh.....	Lynchb'g, Va.	100,090
Nat. Br'me Co.Bingh't'n, N. Y.		100,000	North Berwick'N	Berw'k, M.	50,000
First.....	Marshall, Mich.	100,000	National B'k of		
Union Nat. Mt.			Martinsburg.	Mart'b'g, W. Va	50,000
Joy B'k, Pa.Mount Joy, Pa.		100,000			
Capital of new banks					\$2,207,430
Previously authorized.					377,574,851
Aggregate capital					\$279,781,701

The following comparison shows the progress of the national banks, in respect to number, capital and circulation, from October, 1863, to latest dates :

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
October, 1863	94	\$7,184,715	.....
January, 1864	137	14,528,712	\$29,155
April, "	357	42,204,474	12,144,650
July, "	439	95,312,945	25,825,695
October, "	524	99,339,400	51,894,150
Jan'y 7, 1865	685	145,524,560	78,724,520
" 21, "	736	169,099,298	83,058,200
" 4, "	782	179,121,296	7,288,3008
Feb. 18, 1865	815	186,041,735	73,555,380
Mar. 4, "	855	192,949,736	99,325,600
" 18, "	908	202,944,486	104,750,540
Apr. 1, "	973	225,246,300	111,634,670
" 22, "	1,041	246,054,170	119,961,800
May 6, "	1,117	264,954,170	126,360,350
" 20, "	1,172	281,868,820	130,680,170
June 8, "	1,212	298,971,020	156,607,060
" 17, "	1,297	310,295,891	140,797,755
July 1, "	1,378	340,938,000	146,927,975
" 15, "	1,447	364,020,756	164,120,015
Aug. 5, "	1,604	377,574,281	165,794,440
" 12, "	1,523	379,731,701	169,598,960
" 17, "	1,527	381,566,701	.....

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the return of the Bank of France, made up to the 3d August. The return for the previous week is added :

DEBTOR.		August 3, 1865.	July 27, 1865.
		f. c.	f. c.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000 0	182,500,000 0	
Profits, in addition to capital	7,044,776 2	7,044,776 2	
Reserve of the bank and branches.	22,105,750 14	22,105,750 14	
New reserve	4,000,000 0	4,000,000 0	
Notes in circulation and at the branches.	898,393,075 0	898,722,075 0	
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.	8,543,414 9	8,310,784 24	
Treasury account.	144,919,196 24	143,782,124 41	
Accounts current at Paris.	179,439,542 81	168,620,111 6	
Ditto in the provinces	39,593,694 0	30,561,909 0	
Dividends payable	2,674,573 75	3,179,163 75	
Various discounts	2,790,351 89	2,414,127 82	
Re-discounts	1,482,933 17	1,427,623 17	
Surplus of receipts not distributed.	752,993 36	753,996 36	
Sundries	11,614,951 62	12,126,623 23	
	1,505,928,872 9	1,485,548,011 20	
CREDITOR.			
Cash and bullion.	493,250,442 35	494,212,341 35	
Commercial bills overdue	101,532 2	213,232 2	
Ditto discounted in Paris.	303,419,287 45	295,463,954 25	
Ditto in the branches.	325,716,323 0	315,512,794 0	
Advances on bullion in Paris	60,701,823 25	60,587,155 15	
Ditto in the provinces	12,155,545 0	12,294,154 0	
Ditto on public securities in Paris.	14,924,100 0	15,121,500 0	
Ditto in the provinces	10,470,900 0	10,364,200 0	
Ditto on obligations and railway shares	31,078,900 0	31,060,200 0	
Ditto in the provinces	21,435,380 0	21,494,000 0	
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.	696,700 0	670,900 0	
Ditto in the provinces	517,250 0	503,600 0	
Ditto to the State.	60,000,000 0	60,000,000 0	
Government stock reserve.	12,980,750 14	12,980,750 14	
Ditto other securities.	36,557,487 91	36,557,487 91	
Securities held.	100,000,000 0	100,000,000 0	
Hotel and property of the bank & branches	8,453,638 0	8,453,014 0	
Expenses of management.	637,436 2	471,510 66	
Sundries	12,557,438 25	9,603,189 31	
	1,505,928,872 9	1,485,548,011 20	

A comparison between the return of the week and that of the previous week shows an increase of 18,160,000f in the discounts; a decrease of 962,000f in the stock of coin and bullion; a decrease of 689,000f in the circulation of notes; and in increase of 19,851,000f in the deposits.

The following is the return of the Bank of England for the week ending August 2 :

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£28,253,805
Government debt....	£11,015,100
Other securities	3,634,900
Gold coin and bullion.	13,608,805
£28,253,805	£28,253,805
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' capital...	£14,553,000
Rest	3,508,814
Public deposits, including exchequer, savings banks, commis- sioners of national debt and dividend accounts	5,214,377
Other deposits	14,681,727
Seven day & other bills	587,427
£38,515,345	£38,515,345

The preceding accounts, compared with those of the previous week exhibit :

An increase of circulation of	£613,508
An increase of public deposits of	443,475
A decrease of other deposits of	1,255,058
A decrease of Government securities of	14,700
A decrease of other securities of	112,373
A decrease of bullion of	46,031
An increase of rest of	28,004
A decrease of reserve of	620,791

BANK STOCK LIST

COMPANIES. (Marked thus * are National.)	Par of Shares.	CAPITAL.		DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
		Amou t.	Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid.	Ask.	
America	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5	130	135
American*	100	500,000					
American Exchange*	100	5,000,000	May and Nov.	May	.5	113	118
Atlantic*	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5		
Atlantic (Brooklyn).	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	.6		
Bowery*	25						
Broadway*	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	.12		50
Brooklyn	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	—		
Bull's Head*	50	200,000	Quarterly.	July	.3		
Butchers & Drovers	25	800,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5		
Central	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	May	.7	104	106
Central (Brooklyn)	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5		
Chatham*	25	450,000	Jan. and July.	July	.7	125	130
Chemical*	100	300,000	Quarterly.	July	.6		
Citizens*	25	400,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5 & 5 ex.		
City	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.	May	.6		
City (Brooklyn).	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	—		
Commerce*	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5	103	104 1/2
Continental	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	.6		105
Continental*	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	.4		93 1/2
Corn Exchange	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	.5	106 1/2	100
Currency*	100	100,000	Jan. and July.	July	—		
Dry Dock	30	200,000	Quarterly.	July	.3		
East River*	50	259,150	Jan. and July.	July	.4		100
Eight*	100	225,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5		
Eight	100	150,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5 & 5 ex.		
First*	100	500,000	May and Nov.	May	.10		
First (Brooklyn)*	100		Jan. and July.	July	.7 & 5 ex.		
Fourth*	100	5,000,000	March and Sept.	March	.5	86	98
Fulton*	30	600,000	May and Nov.	May	.5		120
Far. & Cit.(Wm's)bg	20	160,000	March and Sept.	March	—		
Gallatin	100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	April	.5		
General	25	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5		
Grocers*	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5		
Hanover*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5	106	
Importers & Traders	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July.	July	.4	75	100
Irvine*	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	.4	106	
Leather Manufact'rs	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	.5		
Long Island (Brook.)	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	.5		
Manufact'rs	25	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	.5		135
Manufact'rs (Wbg)	30	210,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5		
Manufac. & Merch'ts	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5		
Marine	30	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	.6		
Market*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5	100	
Mechanics	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5 & 5 ex.		112
Mechanics (Brook.)	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	—		
Mech. Bank	25	500,000	Feb. and Nov.	May	.5		
Mechanics & Traders*	25	600,000	May and Nov.	May	.5 & 5 ex.		
Mercantile	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5		
Merchants*	50	3,000,000	June and Dec.	June	.5		
Merchants' Exch.*	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5		100
Metropolitan*	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5 & 5 ex.	114	110
Nassau	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	.4	108	
Nassau (Brooklyn)	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5	110	119
New York*	100	1,000,000	April and Oct.	April	.5	110	119
New York County*	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5	110	120
New York Exchange*	100	200,000	Jan. and July.	July	.9		
Ninth*	100	150,000	Quarterly.	July	.3		
North America*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5	112 1/2	114
North America*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5 & 5 ex.	108	109
North River	50	400,000	Jan. and July.	July	—		
Ocean	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	.4	80	90
Oriental	50	300,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	.5		
Pacific	50	422,700	May and Nov.	May	.5	155	
Park*	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	.6 & 10 ex.		
Peoples'	25	412,500	Jan. and July.	July	.5		
Phenix*	20	1,800,000	Jan. and July.	July	.5	90	
Republic*	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	.5		110
St. Nicholas*	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	.5	95	100
Seventh Ward*	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	—		
Second*	100	300,000	May and Nov.	May	—		
Shoe & Leather	100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	April	.4		105
Sixth*	100	200,000	May and Nov.	May	—		
State of New York.	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	May	.5		45
Tenth*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	—		
Third*	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	—		
Trademen's	40	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	.6 & 4 ex.	125	
Union	50	1,500,000	May and Nov.	May	.5	118	105
Williamsburg City.	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	.4		100

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUGUST 18.)

SECURITIES.		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	SECURITIES.		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
American Gold.				140%	141%		143	Railroad Stocks.							
United States.								Brooklyn City	10						
do do 6s, 1867.	registered.							Central of New Jersey	100						
do do 6s, 1868.	coupon.							Chicago and Alton	100				99		
do do 6s, 1868.	registered.					113		do do preferred.	100				99	93	
do do 6s, 1881.	coupon.		106%	106%	106	106%	106%	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	100				112	111	112
do do 6s, 1881.	registered.					106%	106%	Chicago and Milwaukee	100						
do do 6s, 5-20s.	coupon.	106	105%	105%	105%	106	106%	Chicago and Northwestern	100	28%		27	26%	27	27
do do 6s, 5-20s.	registered.	105		104%				do do preferred.	100	62%	62%	61%	60%	59%	59%
do do 6s, 5-20s (new).		104%	104%	104%	104%	104%	104%	Chicago and Rock Island	100	106%	109	104	105	104%	106%
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881.								Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	100	126					
do do 6s, do. (4 yearly).								Cleveland and Pittsburgh	50	70%	70%	67%	66%	65	65%
do do 5s, 1871.	coupon.							Cleveland and Toledo	50			100	100	98	98
do do 5s, 1871.	registered.							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	50						
do do 5s, 1874.	coupon.							Eighth Avenue	100						
do do 5s, 1874.	registered.							Erie	100	85%	86%	81%	80%	79	81%
do do 5s, 10-40s.	coupon.	97%	97%	97	96%	97%		do preferred.	100					84	
do do 5s, 10-40s.	registered.						93	Hannibal and St. Joseph	100						
do do 7-30s Treas. Notes.	1st series.	99	99		98%	99	99%	do do preferred.	100						
do do do do do	2d series.	98%	98%	98%	98%	99	99%	Harlem	50						
do do do do do	3d series.	98%	98%	98%	98%	99	99%	do preferred.	50					80	
do do 6s, Certificates (new)		97%	97%	98	97%	97%		Hudson River	100			104%	107	106	107%
State.								Illinois Central	100	123%	130	119%	122	122	
California 7s, large.								Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50						
Connecticut 6s, 1872.								Joliet and Chicago	100						
Georgia 6s.								Long Island	50						
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1860.								Marietta and Cincinnati	100						
do Registered, 1860.								do do 1st preferred.	100						
do 6s, coupon, '79, after 1860.								do do 2d preferred.	100						
do do do 1862.								Michigan Central	100			108%	106	105	105
do do do 1865.								Michigan So. and N. Indiana	100	65%	66	62	60%	60%	61%
do do do 1870.								do do guaranteed.	100						
do do do 1871.								Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien	100	39%	41%	39%	38	39%	38%
do do do 1877.								do do do 1st pref.	100						
do do do 1879.								do do do 2d pref.	100						
do War Loan.								Milwaukee and St. Paul	100						
Indiana 6s, War Loan.								do do preferred.	100						
do 5s.								Mississippi and Missouri	100						
do 2 1/2s.								Morris and Essex	100						
Iowa 7s, War Loan.								New Jersey	100						
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72.								New York Central	100	92%	92%	90%	90%	90	135
Louisiana 6s.			67%		68			New Haven and Hartford	100						90%
Massachusetts 5s.								Norwich and Worcester	100						
Michigan 6s, 1873.								Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	100		24%	23%	23%	24%	
do 6s, 1878.								do do do preferred.	100						
do 6s, 1883.								Panama	100				255		
do 7s, 1868.								Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	100	97	97%	92%	94	93%	94%
do 7s, 1878.								Reading	50	106%	106%	101%	101%	101	109%
do 7s, War Loan.								St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	100						
Minnesota 8s.								do do do preferred.	100						
Missouri 6s.		70%	71%	71	70	70%	70%	Second avenue	100						
do 6s, (Hannibal and St. Joseph RR.)					78			Sixth avenue	100						
do 6s, (Pacific RR.)								Third avenue	100						
New York 7s, 1870.								Toledo, Wabash and Western	50						
do 6s, 1865.								do do do preferred.	50						
do 6s, 1868.															
do 6s, 1867.															
do 6s, 1868.															
do 6s, 1872.															
do 6s, 1873.															
do 6s, 1874.															
do 6s, 1875.															
do 6s, 1877.															
do 5s, 1866.															
do 5s, 1868.															
do 5s, 1871.															
do 5s, 1874.															
do 5s, 1875.															
do 5s, 1876.															
do 7s, State Bounty Bonds.															
North Carolina 6s.			76		74										
Ohio 6s, 1863.															
do 6s, 1870.															
do 6s, 1875.															
do 6s, 1881.															
do 6s, 1886.															
Rhode Island 6s.															
South Carolina 6s.															
Tennessee 6s, 1868.															
do 6s, Long Loans.		72%	74	73	71%	72%	72%								
do 5s.															
Vermont 6s.															
Virginia 6s, coupon.				58	58										
Wisconsin 6s.															
do 6s, War Loan.															
Municipal.															
Brooklyn 6s.															
do 6s, Water Loan.															
do 6s, Public Park Loan.															
do 6s, Improvement Stock.															
Jersey City 6s, Water Loan.															
New York 7s, 1875.															
do 6s, 1876.															
do 6s, 1878.															
do 6s, 1887.															
do 5s, 1867.															
do 5s, 1868.															
do 5s, 1870.															
do 5s, 1873.															
do 5s, 1874.															
do 5s, 1875.															
do 5s, 1876.															
do 5s, 1880.															
do 5s, 1898.															
do 5s, F. Loan, 1868.															
Miscellaneous.															
Atlantic Mail Steamship.	100	140%	136		125		135								
Brunswick Land	11		11%												
Canton, Baltimore	100	39%	39	38%	37%	37%	38								
Central Coal	100	50													
Central American Transp.	100					16									
Cumberland Coal, preferred.	100	42%		39%	39%	38%	39%								
Delaware & Hudson Canal.	100		136	136	135%										
Harlem Gas	50														
Manhattan Gas Light	50														
Mariposa Mining	100		12	12	12										
Metropolitan Gas	100														
New York Gas	100														
Nicaragua Transp.	100														
Pacific Mail Steamship.	100														
Pennsylvania Coal.	50	135													
Quicksilver Mining	100	56		58	58	58%	160								
Western Union Telegraph.	100	73			73	73	73								

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal Due.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Asked.
AMERICAN GOLD COIN.					142	142
National Securities.						
Bonds of 1847.....registered.	9,415,250	6	Jan. & July	1867	117	130
do 1848.....coupon.	8,908,342	6	Jan. & July	1868	112 1/2	124 1/2
do do.....registered.	7,032,000	5	Jan. & July	1871	96	100
do 1860.....coupon.	20,000,000	5	Jan. & July	1874	93	97
do 1858.....coupon.	282,570,650	6	Jan. & July	1881	106 1/2	106 1/2
do 1861.....coupon.	1,016,000	6	July	1881	100 1/2	100 1/2
Oregon War Bds (yearly) coupon.	514,780,500	6	Jan. & July	1881	102 1/2	102 1/2
Bonds (5-30s) of 1862.....coupon.	91,789,000	6	May & Nov.	1882	106 1/2	106 1/2
do do (1 year) coupon.	172,770,100	5	Mar. & Sept.	1904	104 1/2	104 1/2
do 1864.....coupon.	800,000,000	7.30	Feb. & Aug.	1867	99 1/2	99 1/2
do do (2d series) coupon.	200,000,000	7.30	Jan. & Dec.	1868	99 1/2	99 1/2
do do (3d series) coupon.	230,000,000	7.30	Jan. & July	1868	99 1/2	99 1/2
Dist Certificates (old)	106,700,000	6	Maturity	1 year	99 1/2	100
State Securities.						
ALABAMA—State Bonds.....	3,423,000	5	Jan. & July	1877	78	80
CALIFORNIA—Civil Bonds.....	3,926,000	7	do	1872	116	117
do War Bonds.....	803,000	7	do	1872	116	117
CONNECTICUT—War Bonds.....	8,000,000	6	Oct. & Apr.	'72 '84	100	100
do Tax Exempt Bds.....	2,000,000	6	do	1885	80	80
GEORGIA—State Bonds.....	2,073,750	6	Jan. & July	1880	80	80
do do.....coupon.	535,000	7	do	1872	95	95
ILLINOIS—Canal Bonds.....	3,747,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	70	77
do Registered Bonds.....	3,293,274	6	do	1870	70	77
do Coupon Bonds.....	1,700,900	6	do	1860	97	97
do do do.....	803,000	6	do	1862	97	97
do do do.....	28,000	6	do	1865	97	97
do do do.....	1,116,500	6	do	1870	97	97
do do do.....	525,000	6	do	1877	97	97
do do do.....	326,000	6	do	1879	97	97
do War Loan Bonds.....	2,000,000	6	do	1879	97	97
INDIANA—State Bonds.....	5,325,500	5	Jan. & July	pleas.	87	87
do do.....	2,058,173	2 1/2	do	pleas.	70	70
do War Loan Bonds.....	1,225,500	6	May & Nov.	1881	97	97
IOWA—State Certificates.....	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1887	100	100
do War Loan Bonds.....	800,000	7	do	1877	100	100
KANSAS—State Bonds.....	200,000	7	do	76 '78	100	100
KENTUCKY—State Bonds.....	4,800,000	5	do	var.	95	95
do State Bonds.....	800,000	6	do	var.	95	95
do War Loan.....	2,000,000	6	dd	1871	95	95
LOUISIANA—State Bonds (RR).....	516,000	6	do	dem.	65	70
do State Bonds (RR).....	3,942,000	6	do	'67 '69	65	70
do State Bonds for B'ks.....	5,398,000	6	do	Mar. & Sept.	97	97
MAINE—State Bonds.....	4,304,000	6	Jan. & July	'80 '89	91	91
do War Loan.....	8,171,000	2	Quarterly	var.	100	100
MARYLAND—State Bonds.....	3,192,763	6	Quarterly	var.	100 1/2	101
do State Bds inscribed.....	1,727,000	6	Quarterly	1890	100	101
MASSACHUSETTS—State Scrip.....	1,200,000	5	Jun. & Dec.	'68 '74	96 1/2	96 1/2
do State Scrip.....	6,500,000	6	do	'65 '80	96 1/2	96 1/2
do War Loan.....	6,500,000	5	Jan. & July	'71 '78	96 1/2	96 1/2
MICHIGAN—State Bonds.....	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1868	78	78
do State Bonds.....	1,000,000	6	do	'73 '78	95	95
do State Bonds.....	700,000	7	do	1878	95	95
do State Bonds.....	750,000	6	do	1883	95	95
do War Loan.....	700,000	7	do	1866	70	70 1/2
MINNESOTA—State Bonds.....	250,000	8	do	1867	70	70 1/2
MISSOURI—State Bonds.....	539,000	6	do	'71 '80	71 1/2	71 1/2
do State Bonds for RR.....	13,700,000	6	do	'71 '87	71 1/2	71 1/2
do State Bonds (Pac. RR).....	7,000,000	6	do	'71 '85	78	78
do State Bonds (H. & St. J.).....	3,000,000	6	do	1866	78	78
do Revenue Bonds.....	456,000	6	do	1866	78	78
do State Defence warrant.....	780,000	6	do	1866	78	78
NEW HAMPSHIRE—State Bonds.....	525,100	6	Feb. & Aug.	1876	78	78
do War Fund Bds.....	85,000	6	do	1876	78	78
NEW JERSEY—State Scrip.....	731,000	6	Jan. & July	'71 '72	100	108
do War Loan Bonds.....	700,000	7	do	1870	100	108
NEW YORK.....	1,180,730	6	do	pleas.	100	108
do do.....	500,000	6	do	1868	100	108
do do.....	800,000	6	do	1878	100	108
do do.....	909,607	5	do	pleas.	100	108
do do.....	442,961	5	May & Nov.	1868	90 1/2	92
do do.....	900,000	5	Jan. & July	1875	90 1/2	92
do do.....	800,000	5	do	1878	90 1/2	92
do do.....	800,000	5	Jan. & July	1893	90 1/2	92
do do.....	1,544,225	6	Various	var.	90 1/2	92
do do.....	743,000	6	do	1866	99	99
do do.....	3,450,000	6	do	1872	99	99
do do.....	6,000,000	6	do	1873	99	99
do do.....	2,250,000	6	do	1874	98	99
do do.....	2,190,000	6	do	1875	98	99
do do.....	900,000	6	do	1876	98	99
do do.....	195,000	5	do	1865	98	99
do do.....	1,212,000	5	do	1866	98	99
do do.....	236,000	5	do	1868	98	99
do do.....	4,500,000	5	do	1871	90	90
NORTH CAROLINA—State Bonds.....	9,129,535	6	var.	73	75	75
OHIO—Foreign Loan.....	705,336	6	Jan. & July	1860	70	70
do Foreign Loan.....	1,093,000	5	do	1865	70	70
do Foreign Loan.....	379,866	6	do	1868	70	70
do Foreign Loan.....	2,183,532	6	do	1870	70	70
do Foreign Loan.....	1,600,000	6	do	1875	70	70
do Foreign Loan.....	4,005,309	6	do	1881	97	97
do Foreign Loan.....	2,400,000	6	do	1886	97 1/2	97 1/2
do Union Loan Bonds.....	279,213	6	May & Nov.	1868	97 1/2	97 1/2
PENNSYLVANIA—State Bonds.....	400,000	6	do	1871	90	91
do State Stock.....	6,650,000	5	Various	var.	91	91
do Military L'n Bds.....	3,000,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	var.	100	101
RHODE ISLAND—State (War) Bds.....	3,000,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	'82 '83	98	98
SOUTH CAROLINA—State Stock.....	1,708,000	6	Jan. & July	'68 '90	97	97
TENNESSEE—State Bonds.....	1,310,000	6	do	1877	97	97
do Railroad Bonds.....	1,135,000	6	do	1868	72 1/2	72 1/2
do Improvement Bonds.....	13,799,000	6	var.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
VERMONT—State Certificates.....	2,871,000	5	var.	var.	97	97
do War Loan Bonds.....	175,000	6	do	1870	97	97
VIRGINIA—Inscribed Certificates.....	12,264,642	6	do	'88 '88	97	97
do Railroad Bonds.....	12,624,500	6	do	'88 '88	97	97
WISCONSIN—State Bonds.....	800,000	6	do	'87 '88	97	97
do War Fund Bonds.....	1,900,000	6	do	'71 '78	97	97

DENOMINATIONS.		Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal Due.	MARKET.	
			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Asked.
Municipal Securities.							
ALBANY, N. Y.—	City Scrip.....	\$90,000	5	do	'70 '74		
do	City S.S.B.....	850,000	6	do	'65 '89	84	
do	Water Loan.....	850,000	6	do	'70 '82		
do	Alb. Nor. RR.....	300,000	6	do	1879		
ALLEGHANY CITY, Pa.—	City Bds.....		5	do	var.		
do	RR. Bds.....	600,000	4	do	1913		
BALTIMORE, Md.—	Improvement.....	4,368,000	5	J. A. J. & O.	1870		
do	Miscellaneous.....	820,000	6	do	1870		100
do	N. W. Virg. RR.....	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	99	
do	do.....	3,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1875	99 1/2	
do	York & Cum. R.....	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1886		101
do	B. & O. R. coup.....						
do	B. & O. R. R.....	5,000,000	6	J. A. J. & O.	1890	101 1/2	102
do	Park.....	554,000	6	M. J. S. & D.	1890	100	
BANGOR, Me.—	City Debt.....	197,700	6	do	'65 '82		
do	Railroad Debt.....	749,000	6	do	'65 '74		
BOSTON, Mass.—	City Bonds.....	588,205	4 1/2	do	'73 '79		
do	City Bonds.....	4,113,866	5	do	'65 '85	98	99
do	City Bonds.....	791,050	6	do	'67 '77		100
do	Water Loan Sgd.....	1,940,711	4 1/2	do	'73 '73		
do	Water Loan.....	1,063,000	5	do	'68 '78		
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—	City Bonds.....	634,200	6	Jan. & July	'65 '71		
do	Improved S'tk.....	1,281,000	6	do	'65 '95		
do	Pub. Park L'n.....	121,540	6	do	1890	92	
do	Water Loan.....	5,550,000	6	do	'81 '97	84	
BUFFALO, N. Y.—	Municipal Bonds.....	216,000	6	do	'65 '79		
do	Municipal Bonds.....	299,000	7	do	'65 '82		
CHICAGO, Ill.—	City Bonds.....	871,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1881		
do	City Bonds.....	360,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
do	Sewerage Bonds.....	913,000	7	do	'79 '87	100	
do	Water Bonds.....	1,030,000	7	do	1888		
CINCINNATI, O.—	Municipal.....		9	Apr. & Oct.	1895	89	
do	Water Bonds.....		6	Jan. & July			
CLEVELAND, O.—	City Bonds.....		7	do	var.		
do	Water Bonds.....		7	do	1879		
do	Sewerage Bonds.....		7	do	1890		
DETROIT, Mich.—	City Bonds.....	20,000	8	do	1871		
do	City Bonds.....	256,368	7	June & Dec.	'69 '79		
do	City Bonds.....	50,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1895		
do	Water Bonds.....	650,000	7	Jan. & July	1871	85	
DUBUQUE, Io.—	City Bonds.....	319,457	8	Various	'65 '72		
do	Railroad.....	400,000	7	Jan. & July	'75 '77		
HARTFORD, Ct.—	City Bonds.....	125,000	6	Various	'65 '90		
do	Park Bonds.....	130,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1882		
do	Railroad Bonds.....	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
do	Water Bonds.....	375,000	6	June & Dec.	1883		
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—	City Bonds.....	122,000	6	Various	'65 '81		
do	do.....	118,000	7	do	'65 '75		
do	Water Bds.....	650,000	9	Jan. & July	'77 '83	92	95
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—	City Bonds.....		7	Various	var.		
do	City Bonds.....		6	do	var.		
do	Water Bonds.....		6	May & Nov.	1887		
MARYSVILLE, Cal.—	City Bonds.....		10	Jan. & Nov.			
do	City Bonds.....		8	do			
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—	City, re-adj'd.....	911,500	4	June & Dec.	1894		
NEWARK, N. J.—	City Bonds.....	219,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	'70 '83		
do	City Bonds.....	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1873		
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—	City Bds.....	425,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	'65 '84		
NEW LONDON, Ct.—	City Bonds.....	150,000	6	Jan. & July	'67 '87		
NEWPORT, R. I.—	City Bonds.....	150,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	'73 '84		
NEW HAVEN, Ct.—	City Bonds.....	300,000	6	Jan. & July	'70 '81		
NEW YORK CITY—	Water Stock.....	3,000,000	5	May & Nov.	1870	87	90
do	do.....	2,147,000	5	do	1880		
do	Croton W'r S'sk.....	900,000	5	Feb. & Aug.	1890		
do	Croton W'r S'sk.....	100,000	6	do	1890		
do	Br of W'r S'sk.....	483,900	5	May & Nov.	'75 '79		
do	W'r S'sk of '54.....	1,878,900	5	Apr. & Oct.	1875		
do	Bu. S'k No. 394.....	190,000	5	May & Nov.	'70 '73	87	90
do	Fire Indem. S.....	402,708	5	do	1886		
do	Central P'k S.....	399,300	5	Jan. & July	1896		
do	Central P'k S.....	3,066,071	6	do	1897		100
do	Central P'k S.....	275,000	6	do	1896		
do	C. P. Imp. F. S.....	2,000,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1896		100
do	C. P. Imp. F. S.....	1,966,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		102
do	Real Estate B.....	600,000	6	do	1873		
do	Croton W'r S.....	1,800,000	6	do	1883		
do	F.L.D.' F'd. S.....	2,748,000	6	do	1878		
do	Ph.B.Sk. No. 3.....	150,000	5	do	1896		
do	Docks & Slips.....	500,000	5	do	1876		
do	Pub. Edu. S'sk.....	154,000	5	do	'67 '76		
do	Union Fed. S.....	100,000	6	Jan. & July	'87 '89		
do	Union Fed. S.....	895,570	6	May & Nov.	1864		
do	Vol. B'nty L'n.....	490,000	6	do	1867		
do	Vol. Fam. Aid L.....	1,000,000	6	do	1865		
do	Vol. Fam. Aid L.....	2,500,000	5	do	'60 '73		
NEW YORK C'NTY.—	C't House S'sk.....	1,400,000	6	do	1890		
do	Col. Sub. B.R.B.....	2,000,000	6	do	1881		
do	Sol. S. & R.R.B.....	949,700	6	do	1883		
do	Sol. B.R. F.B.....	1,442,000	6	do	'67 '93		
do	Riot Dam. R.B.....	4,482,100	6	do	1896		
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—	City Bds,old.....	552,700	5	Jan. & July	'65 '81		
do	City Bds,new.....	739,222	5	do	'65 '82		
do	City Bds,old.....	2,232,800	6	do	'65 '93	90	92
do	City Bds,new.....	7,898,717	6	do	'65 '99	91	
PITTSBURG, Pa.—	City Bonds.....	1,069,700	5	do	var.		
do	Rd. & RR. Bonds.....	1,800,000	5	do	var.		
PORTLAND, Me.—	City Bonds.....		6	Various	'95 '83	93 1/2	
do	Railroad Bonds.....	500,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1866		
do	Railroad Bonds.....	1,500,000	6	do	'68 '70		
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—	City Bonds.....	600,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	1885		
do	Railroad B'ds.....	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
do	Water Loan.....	300,000	6	do	1893		
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—	City Bonds.....	300,000	5	Various	'65 '82		
do	City Bonds.....	150,000	6	do	'67 '82		
do	Railroad.....	920,000	6	Jan. & July	'65 '76		
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—	City Bonds.....	1,496,100	6	do	1884		
do	County B'ds.....	446,800	6	do	1884		
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—	Municipal.....	1,464,000	6	do	'65 '83		
do	Real Estate.....	523,000	6	do	'65 '90		
do	Sewerage.....	425,000	6	do	'79 '88		
do	Improvement.....	254,000	6	do	'71 '83		
do	Water.....	484,000	6	do	'71 '83		
do	Harbor.....	239,000	6	oo	'65 '86		
do	Wharves.....	163,000	6	do	'67 '81		
do	Pacific RR.....	457,000	6	do	'71 '73		
do	O. & M. RR.....	429,900	6	do	'72 '74		
do	Iron Mt. RR.....	285,000	6	do	'74 '77		
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—	City Bonds.....	1,363,600	10	May & Nov.	1891		
do	City Fire B.....	178,500	10	Jan. & July	1866		
do	City Bonds.....	280,000	6	do	1875		
do	C. & Co'ty B.....	1,133,500	6	do	1888		
do	C. & Co'ty B.....	800,000	7	do	'77 '78		
do	C. & Co'ty B.....	960,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1894		
do	C. & Co'ty B.....	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1894		

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, August 18th.

Trade is in a very unsettled state; the regular business in all leading staples is very moderate; but there is much speculative feeling, which sustains and advances prices, and gives an air of spirit to the markets. The slight but steady advance in gold price Tuesday last, has seemed to favor speculations for a rise, but probably the greatest strength is derived from the fact that current prices are much below those to which people have been accustomed. This is especially true of cotton and breadstuffs, where the speculative confidence is now greatest. Liberal present and prospective supplies seem to have little influence to weaken this confidence, and it may be well founded; but it is evident, on a review of prices, that many leading staples of foreign goods are relatively much lower than any farm products are. We hear so much, however, of "excessive importations," that it is difficult to induce buyers to purchase foreign merchandise beyond absolute need.

Provisions have shown but little change during the week. An effort to renew the speculative advance in pork has utterly failed and the market closed flat. Other hog products have been in light supply, and yielded very slightly. Beef being relatively much lower than beef cattle has sold freely. Butter and cheese having come forward less freely are higher, but not active.

Groceries have been inactive. The receipts of coffee have been very large, but the accounts from Rio have been more favorable to holders, and except for inferior qualities, prices have been well supported. Sugar has sold moderately, but prices have been fairly supported. The receipts have been liberal, and the stock is large. But to-day the market was quite active. In molasses, rice, and teas only a moderate trade has been done.

Metals show great strength, especially Copper, Iron and Tin. Of the former, prices are relatively very low, and any general revival of trade must tend to an advance. Lead, Spelter and Zinc are quite firm.

Naval Stores are coming in freely, except Tar, and of Crude Turpentine and Rosin there is a considerable accumulation of stock in yard, but prices have been mainly supported.

Hides and Leather show no new feature. The business of the week has not been large.

New Mackerel have arrived in market, with large sales, and there has been more activity in the fish market generally. Fruits have been dull.

Oils have been quiet and unchanged, but to-day we hear of the sale of 2,500 barrels crude whale at \$1 50, the result of the operations of the pirate Shenandoah. Petroleum has shown great inactivity in the absence of foreign orders, and prices are lower. The receipts are far behind last year. Some other articles of domestic produce, such as Whisky, Tallow, Building Materials, &c., have been active at full prices.

Much of the speculation in Cotton and Breadstuffs, to which we have adverted, is on Provincial account; stimulated, no doubt, by the redundant currency. The speculation in Breadstuffs is almost entirely on Western account; in Cotton, it is more general; probably at 40 cents for Middlings, our whole stock of Cotton would pass into hands of speculative holders, with no thought of danger to a favorable issue.

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUG. 18, 1865

	Const- wise.	North Riv.	Erie R.R.	Camd. & Hud. R.R.	Amboy R.R.	Riv'r R.R.	N.J. R.R.	Per Exp's.	Total.
Flour.....bbls.	3,668	82,205	11,732	917	200	250	.....	.....	48,867
Corn Meal.....bgs.	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	1,100	.....	.....	1,200
Corn Meal.....bbls.	2,448	751	1,061	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,260
Whiskey.....bush.	318	211	100	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	799
Wheat.....bush.	171	429,160	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	429,981
Corn.....bush.	8,549	721,794	2,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	732,710
Oats.....bush.	1,086	157,095	.....	2,297	.....	720	.....	.....	161,198
Rye.....bush.	.....	17,637	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,654
Malt.....bush.	.....	20,173	2,720	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	25,398
Barley.....bush.	.....	.....	1,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,008
Grass Seed.....bush.	.....	112	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152
Flaxseed.....bush.	2,417	8,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,067
Beans.....bush.	.....	285	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	585
Peas.....bush.	600	917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,517
Beef.....bbls. & tcs.	6	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Pork.....bbls.	257	621	5,710	395	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,936
Outmeats.....pkgs.	32	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
Lard.....pkgs.	.....	514	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	564
Ats.....pkgs.	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Althos.....pkg.	.....	122	26	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	178
Tallow.....bbls.	185	34	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228
Grease.....bbls.	15	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304

Oil Cake.....	931	1,703	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,898
Dried Fruits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eggs.....bbls.	.....	260	388	197	75	144	2,105	.....	3,169
Lard Oil.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Cotton.....bales.	18,491	408	2,636	2,451	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,016
Wool.....	437	1466	3,024	1,542	150	.....	.....	.....	6,619
Hemp.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Hops.....	.....	108	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129
Hides.....No.	824	81	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,174
Starch.....No.	2,402	9,248	16,697	850	.....	950	.....	.....	29,677
Tobacco.....hhd.	548	532	1,823	843	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,746
Tobacco.....cs. &c.	2,386	364	482	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,132
Rice.....tes. & bbls.	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218
Rice.....bgs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosin.....bbls.	5,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,515
Pitch.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Spirits Turpen.....	475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475
Crude Turp.....	2,441	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,441
Copper.....	96	839	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	435
Copper Plates.....	88	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244
Sugar.....bbls.	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350
Sugar.....hhd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Starch.....pkgs.	.....	120	.....	.....	2,100	.....	.....	.....	2,220
Butter.....	524	2,565	1,530	984	800	325	7,000	.....	13,473
Cheese.....	.....	8,737	2,665	.....	11,096	.....	.....	.....	17,493
Petroleum.....bbls.	.....	5,186	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,788	.....	7,874
Molasses.....hhd.	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Peanuts.....bgs.	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
Molasses.....bbls.	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
Starline.....pkgs.	.....	40	87	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
Lead.....pkgs.	.....	998	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	998
Spelter.....slabs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gummy cloth bbls.	485	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	485
Buffalo robes.....	.....	.....	606	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	606
Gensing.....pkgs.	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18

We give, as a comparative statement, the receipts of a few leading articles per all routes since Jan. 1st, and for the same period last year:

	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.		Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Cotton.....bales.	291,220	196,550	Tar.....bbls.	.....	21,395
Flour.....bbls.	1,830,575	2,527,765	Rice.....tes.	9,167	.....
Corn meal.....	219,655	200,340	Ashes.....pkgs.	12,400	10,795
Wheat.....bush.	3,594,440	8,007,190	Tobacco, Domestic.	78,080	160,530
Corn.....	5,491,960	3,892,580	For bales.	14,745	22,905
Rye.....	154,550	85,565	Tallow.....pkgs.	10,365	18,935
Barley, &c.....	612,765	774,045	Wool-Dom. bales.	59,180	59,885
Starch.....	4,374,350	17,840	Foreign.....	32,080	79,405
Beef.....tes. & bbls.	77,740	64,755	Hops.....	13,775	27,135
Pork.....bbls.	169,960	263,550	Whisky.....bbls.	38,380	245,165
Bacon, &c.....pkgs.	92,780	239,780	Leather.....sides.	1,377,200	1,519,100
Lard.....	85,595	169,220	Oil-Sperm.....bbls.	22,720	42,145
Cheese.....boxes, &c.	290,130	288,735	Oil-Whale.....	59,021	51,536
Butter.....firkins, &c.	371,840	242,560	Oil-Petroleum.....	263,440	427,140
Rosin.....bbls.	58,330	10,617	Oil-Lard.....	4,740	8,940
Crud. Turpentine.....	13,871	6,035	Whalebone.....lbs.	470,930	567,750
Spirits.....	7,986	5,632			

Imports of a few important foreign articles for the week, together with a comparative statement.

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Coal.....tons.	6,449	160,266	90,496	Sugar.....boxes	12,198	250,494	156,854
Cotton.....bales.	505	38,448	39,091	and bags.....	12,198	250,494	156,854
Coffee.....bags.	10,511	398,908	558,408	Teas.....pkgs.	2,704	315,682	550,113
Molasses.....hhd.	2,468	110,265	88,453	Tobacco.....	693	15,494	22,781
Sugar.....hhd.	.....	.....	.....	Wool.....bales.	113	35,294	92,964
bbls. & tcs.....	7,925	252,987	170,219				

The exports from this port of some of the leading articles of domestic produce have been as follows:

	Past week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.		Past week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Cotton, bales.	6,304	40,966	24,402	Rosin.....bbls.	382	11,155	901
Flour.....bbls.	19,028	850,637	1,466,973	Spirits Turp.	.....	.....	.....
Corn meal.....	510	92,416	78,715	pent'e bbls.	9	642	327
Wheat.....bush.	80,253	1,234,229	2,780,756	Tar.....	30	5,693	788
Corn.....	196,682	1,065,222	536,570	Rice.....tes.	25	25	.....
Rye.....	20,592	104,280	.....	Tallow.....pkgs.	277	126,869	249,595
Beef, tcs. & bbls.	988	65,859	65,576	Tobacco.....	5,210	102,916	84,712
Pork.....	1,841	84,490	98,592	Oil-Sperm.....lbs.	58,718	2,302,693	2,818,985
Bacon 100 lbs.	700	265,967	793,156	gallons.....	.....	56,963	1,006,297
Lard.....	2,251	172,048	420,130	Oil-Whale.....	.....	11,804	357,308
Cheese.....	8,278	220,505	257,338	Oil-Petrol.....	263,433	5,734,270	915,530
Butter.....	1,265	71,134	71,555	Oil-Lard.....	43	23,972	416,797
Ashes-Pots, casks.....	632	6,577	5,667	Seed-Clover.....	.....	10,965	21,794
Ashes-Pearls.....	73	538	763	Staves.....M	448	9,148	10,887
Beeswax.....lbs.	.....	143,542	355,414	Oil Cake, 100	.....	.....	.....
Hops.....bales.	1	11,907	17,139	Whaleb'e lbs.	2,478	183,305	399,837

EXPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 15, 1865.

The following are detailed statements of the exports and imports for the week:

HAMBURG.			BREMER.			ANTWERP.		
Quan. Value.	Man'd tobacco.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Man'd tobacco.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Man'd tobacco.	Quan. Value.
Petroleum, galls.....	150,916	\$68,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fustic, lbs.....	69,055	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodenware, pkgs.....	34	358	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye, bush.....	5,398	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe pegs, bbl.....	174	686	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins, pkgs.....	2	1,595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosin, bbl.....	282	1,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco, bbls.....	443	12,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hams, cs.....	6	3,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quickst'r, riks.....	80	6,938	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Staves.....	1,300	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco, cs.....	60	2,294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oak, pcs.....	160	479	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sew mach, cs.....	1	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco, hhd.....	455	75,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potashes, bbls.....	105	3,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DUTCH WEST INDIES.			
Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
Flour, bbls. 500 1,484	Codfish, qts. 10 75	Hams, lbs. 1,089 361	Flour, bbls. 3,489 27,070
Hardware, cs. 4 63	Butter, lbs. 3,311 1,013	Syrup, bbl. 1 144	Tallow, lbs. 466 3,028
Furniture, cs. 3 103	Rye flour, bbls. 30 170	Lard oil, lbs. 43 82	Rice, bags. 230 3,028
Carts, cs. 3 595	Shoes, cs. 1 75	Drugs, pkgs. 2 43	Lard, lbs. 32,790 8,301
Coal oil, gals. 719 534	Lard, lbs. 2,352 593	Candles, bxs. 10 34	Hams, lbs. 1,728 458
Beef, bbls. 103 656	Leather, rolls. 4 306	Mfd tob, lbs. 973 282	Beans, bbls. 10 60
Bread, pkgs. 170 632	Pickled codfish, bbls. 5 62	Miscellaneous 205	Candles, bxs. 60 82
Corn, bush. 100 121	Vinegar, bbs. 5 46	Total 11,365	Butter, lbs. 3,750 1,393
Potatoes, bbls. 30 60	Pork, bbls. 12 176		Sugar, bxs. 46 2,222
Onions, bbls. 30 73			Shingles, 15,000 195
LIVERPOOL.			
Cotton, bales 6,170 1,054,456	Lard, lbs. 16,000 1,750	Bacon, lbs. 42,004 4,765	
Corn, bush. 163,914 146,049	Milk, cs. 10 190	Flavine, bxs. 100 1,578	
Wheat, bus. 80,253 99,596	Carriage, 1 630	Dry goods, cs. 2 1,669	
Cheese, lbs. 816,193 108,476	Staves, 6,000 1,300	Hoofs, bags. 376 360	
Butter, lbs. 108,193 24,126	Tobacco, hds. 436 151,452	Miscellaneous 385	
	Bark, cks. 56 2,686	Total 1,539,539	
	Mouldings, bxs. 4 229		
LONDON.			
Manf. tobacco, bales 14,991 4,497	Oilcake, lbs. 315,877 5,530	Staves 12,000 2,000	
Tobacco, hds. 916 329,764		Total 341,511	
DUBLIN.			
Corn, bush. 21,500 20,000			
GIBRALTAR.			
Tobacco, hds. 93 19,460	Beef, bbls. 50 560	Lumber, pcs. 45 524	
Manf. tobacco, lbs. 11,821 3,150	Staves 9,000 495	Total 24,189	
BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.			
Pork, bbls. 449 10,311	Manf. tobacco, lbs. 16,000 791	Corn, bush. 60 60	
Cheese, lbs. 982 144	Manf. iron, pkgs. 82 1,044	Lard oil, gals. 43 91	
Woodenware, pkgs. 10 50	Gin, pipes. 17 4,986	Paint, pkgs. 5 93	
Flour, bbls. 9,748 64,385	Fog trumpets. 2 7,000	Benzine, bbls. 4 180	
Tea, pkgs. 150 3,190	Beef, bbls. 70 563	Marble, tons. 8 480	
Kerosene, gals. 2,070 1,070	Dry goods, cs. 6 1,664	Printing paper, pkgs. 15 650	
Tobacco, cs. 22 1,203	Coal, tons. 25 163	Miscellaneous 62	
Corn meal, bbls. 75 410	Snap, bxs. 30 120	Total 98,713	
BRITISH WEST INDIES.			
Hardware, cs. 83 2,602	Fire crackers, boxes. 25 115	Butter, lbs. 1,378 412	
Drugs, cs. 11 584	Manf. tobacco, lbs. 1,209 501	Rice, bbl. 1 43	
Furniture, cs. 46 1,943	Candles, lbs. 1,209 98	Soap, bxs. 36 271	
Woodenware, pkgs. 2 116	Beef, bbls. 28 776	Live stock, head. 60 540	
Corn, bush. 814 2,279	Bread, pkgs. 393 1,795	Hay, bales 50 137	
Hams, lbs. 2,279 634	Corn meal, bbls. 435 2,468	Ice, tons. 20 100	
Flour, bbls. 1,690 13,640	Starch, bxs. 5 104	Syrup 91	
Lard, lbs. 8,177 2,090	Tobacco, cs. 4 261	Miscellaneous 1,789	
Pork, bbls. 52 1,860	Peanut oil, bbls. 40 683	Gunny cloth, pkgs. 39 480	
Lumber, ft. 26,275 593	Peanut oil, bbls. 40 683	Total 37,553	
Clothing, cs. 1 119	Peanut oil, bbls. 40 683		
Blocks, cs. 1 119	Peanut oil, bbls. 40 683		
Tar, bbls. 10 54	Peanut oil, bbls. 40 683		
Nails, kegs. 54 374	Peanut oil, bbls. 40 683		
BRITISH GUIANA.			
Pork, bbls. 249 5,725	Tongues, bbls. 5 165	Hardware, cs. 1 75	
Beef, bbls. 163 4,575	Candles, bxs. 30 1,020	Vinegar, bbls. 30 300	
Potatoes, bbls. 300 750	Paper, rms. 1,500 335	Staves 29,360 1,650	
Flour, bbls. 500 4,125	Cheese, lbs. 3,253 455	Total 22,440	
Bread, pkgs. 150 600	Hams, lbs. 5,433 925		
Peanut oil, bbls. 50 420	Lard, lbs. 2,500 600		
	Carriage 1 500		
HAVRE.			
Cotton, bales 134 26,997	Wool, bales. 64 5,439	Books, cs. 16 1,600	
Potatoes, bbls. 578 24,283	Whalebone, lbs. 2,478 2,974	Segars, cs. 2 400	
Rice, cs. 25 1,503	Sausage skins, kegs. 45 2,750	Jewelry 477 167	
Pearl ashes, bbls. 73 2,602	Sew mach. cs. 129 15,441	Hickory planks. 353 1,145	
Sweepings, bbl. 34 1,935	Rosewood, cs. 13 1,500	Oak planks. 60 256	
Lumber, ft. 87,168 2,179	Staves 32,000 5,725	White wood. 512 174	
Slats, bbls. 2,861 3,300	Wagon 1 350	Hubs, cs. 5 5	
Oars, 4,095 10,325	Wheels, pkgs. 2 100	Miscellaneous 310	
Cedar, logs. 150 1,100	Hams, lbs. 547 143	Total 119,197	
Sheep skins, bales. 40 5,897	Effects, cs. 5 300		
MARSEILLES.			
Crude Petroleum, gallons. 92,622 27,689	Tobacco, hds. 905 143,113	Staves 4,000 500	
Total 171,302			
CETTE.			
Staves, No. 276,240 32,803			
SEVILLE.			
Staves, No. 40,500 5,298			
CADIZ.			
Sew machines, cases. 7 126	Staves 157,760 18,808	Miscellaneous 66	
Maple, pcs. 8 225	Perfumery, cs. 24 66	Total 48,429	
	Tobacco, hds. 275 29,363		
CUBA.			
Potatoes, bbl. 2,145 5,280	Furniture, cs. 26 1,365	Tobacco, cs. 55 1,640	
Drugs, cs. 505 7,925	Hoops, bbls. 300 500	Mf wood, pkgs. 5 101	
Hoops, No. 110,000 5,810	Locomotive tyres. 5 1,085	Stone, tons. 650 3,000	
Oakum, bales. 100 587	Case knives, cs. 1 173	Cart. 1 139	
Pipes, bxs. 100 320	Telegraph matl. 5 413	Eggs, bbls. 45 950	
Lard, lbs. 133,298 27,167	Spruce slats, 120 1,000	Glassware, cs. 15 900	
Printing matls, pkgs. 5 200	Agricultural im- 412 1,481	Sewing machines, cases. 28 1,000	
Malena, pkgs. 36 698	Palm oil, cks. 4 650	Metal goods, cs. 1 361	
Stationery, cs. 7 150	Lumber, ft. 45,364 477	Rosin, bbls. 100 1,200	
Coal, tons. 5 5,316	Bricks 19,900 575	Bacon, lbs. 12,882 2,718	
Machinery, cs. 64 260	Iron plates. 30 204	Onions, bbls. 262 8-2	
Shoes, cs. 4 480	Domestics, cs. 1 2,503	Woodw'c, pkg. 75 620	
Pumps, bxs. 6 2,356	Mf iron, pkgs. 30 353	Hams, lbs. 900 184	
Hardware, cs. 19 2,356	Oats, bush. 320 2,460	Butter, lbs. 70 304	
Raspberry syrup, bales. 25 225	Paper, reams 4,400 600	Cart wheels, sets 2 1,152	
Corn, bush. 2,284 11,777	Perfumery, pkgs. 53 1,530	Clothing, cs. 1 3,500	
Shooks, No. 3,700 10,141	Spirits turpen- 6 347	Miscellaneous 1,886	
Coal oil, gals. 9,460 5,690	Time, bbls. 6 347	Total \$119,918	
Carpeting, bales. 2 106			
CONSTANTINOPLE.			
Alcohol, barrels. 915 16,000			
Rum, do 92 1,200			
Total \$17,300			

IMPORTS (OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 11, 1865.

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
China, Glass, & E'ware—	Jalap. 5 990	Nautical. 3 678	
China, 361 14,358	Flour sulph. 100 512	Optical. 4 1,253	
Earthenware. 362 10,628	Oils. 145 9,402	Jewelry, &c. 9 17,282	
Glass. 2,887 20,971	Oil, ess. 136 11,206	Jewelry. 9 17,282	
Glassware. 150 2,786	Oil, olive. 2,464 12,395	Watches. 5 8,722	
Glass plate. 168 23,586	Paints. 11,140 1,140	Leather, Hides, &c. 15 8,893	
Acids. 10 1,098	Sarsaparilla. 5 180	Bristles. 15 8,893	
Arrow root. 10 482	Shells. 100 8,893	Hides, dressed. 129 54,559	
Brimstone, tns. 665 15,896	Soda, bicarb. 500 1,973	Hides, undressed. 121,053	
Borax. 50 678	Soda, sal. 230 1,100	Leather. 13 8,416	
Cream Tartar. 18 8,751	Soda, ash. 521 14,354	do patent. 3 2,781	
Chicory. 30 394	Sponges. 3 430	Liquors, Wines, &c. 653 5,946	
Cudbear. 51 3,232	Sumac. 490 2,063	Brandy. 5 594	
Gambier. 381 12,430	Vanilla beans. 1 501	Cordials. 50 194	
Gums, crude. 338 11,663	Other. 640	Gin. 32 737	
Gum arabic. 171 8,029	Furs. 222 118,574	Porter. 207 1,699	
Gum, capavi. 155 5,833	Fruits, &c. 2,266	Rum. 21 630	
Indigo. 114 13,950	Currents. 2,266	Wine. 1,966 39,329	
Iodine, pot. 2 1,623	Lemons. 6,488	Champ, bkts. 2,849 30,704	
Aniline. 3 1,041	Nuts. 8,575	Metals, &c. 3 377	
Bismuth. 4 2,027	Pine apples. 1,384	Brass goods. 3 377	
Alumina. 8 1,330	Raisins. 6,536	Chains & anch. 97 2,777	
Caustic soda. 60 1,178	Sauces and pre. 6,873	Copper. 3 52	
Lic paste. 522 19,174	Mathematical. 1 655	Cutlery. 41 18,297	
Madder. 301 31,617	Musical. 40 6,917	Guns. 18 2,360	
Nutgalls. 40 4,504		Hardware. 61 4,489	

Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
Iron, hoop, tons 3 167	Woods—	Honey.....15 563
Iron, pig, tns. 300 4,096	Cedar..... 369	India rubber.....196 3,290
Iron, sheet, tns 118 3,865	Fustic, lbs 22,000 170	Ivory..... 6 3,747
Iron, other, tns 149 16,372	Logwood, lb 413,000 7,595	Machinery..... 9 1,575
Iron tubes, tons 460 1,166	Mahogany..... 1,113	Marbles..... 3 860
Lead, pigs.....5,219 27,335	Willow..... 344	Molasses.....2,468 53,702
Metal goods..... 67 11,566	Other..... 5,292	Oil paintings..... 9 4,235
Needles.....16 7,072	Miscellaneous—	Perfumery.....34 2,755
Old metal.....1,950	Baskets..... 406	Pipes..... 299 8,675
Perfession capell 1,365	Buttens..... 97 26,314	Rags..... 299 3,994
Saddlery..... 8 1,725	Burr stones..... 506	Rice..... 33,664
Steel.....2,000 30,604	Clay.....176	Salt..... 5,563
Tin, bxs.....10,369 62,817	Cheese.....28 1,504	Statuary..... 4 554
Tin, (slabs 849)..... 31,903 8,129	Cigars.....22,846	Seeds..... 4,776
Wire.....298 2,345	Coal, tons.....6,949 16,546	Soap..... 314 1,303
Zinc.....52,152 2,933	Corks..... 5,594	Sugar, hds, tes and bbls.....7,925 339,043
Spices—	Cotton, bales.....505 31,895	Sugar, boxes and bags.....12,196 66,323
Cassia.....1,695	Clocks.....2,180	Tea.....2,704 57,054
Ginger.....1,707	Cocoa, bags.....35 736	Toys..... 56 3,861
Mustard.....1,152	Fancy goods.....81,256	Tobacco.....632 27,130
Nutmegs.....2,457	Flax.....110 4,153	Waste.....101 4,330
Stationery, &c..... 46 5,286	Fish.....30 581	Wool, bales.....115 11,340
Engravings..... 9 3,557	Furniture.....30 5,735	Other..... 1,236
Paper.....38 1,802	Hair..... 6 2,540	Total.....\$2,131,688
Other.....26 10,272	Hair cloth..... 6 2,454	
	Hemp.....4,184 83,678	

London dates are to the 6th of August. A circular reports :

CINNAMON—At the quarterly sales the whole of 1,500 bales Ceylon offered found buyers at an advance of from 2d on the low qualities to 5d on the better sorts; the prices paid ruled as follows, from 1s 1d a 1s 10d for low fourths to very good thirds, from 1s 5d a 2s 4s for low to fine seconds, from 1s 7d a 2s 9d for low to fine firsts, with superior from 2s 10d a 3s.

COCHINEAL—Of 830 bags at auction about one-third was placed without change, except for Honduras silver, which ruled rather easier; prices ranged from 3s a 3s 5d for Honduras silver, and from 3s 2d a 3s 4d for Teneriffe silver.

COCOA—600 bags Trinidad chiefly found purchasers from 82s a 114s 6d for good to superior red, being very full prices; common red was bought in from 66s a 67s. 300 bags Grenada mostly realized 53s a 54s.

COFFEE has met with a good demand, particularly for the fine qualities. The sales have been 1,320 casks, 114 barrels, 1,491 bags Plantation Ceylon at 78s 6d a 79s for fine ord., 80s a 86s for low mid to mid colory, 87s a 88s for good mid, and 94s a 99 6d for superior; 218 casks, 2186 bags Native Ceylon at 66s a 66s 6d for good ord in the casks, and 67s a 68s 6d for good ord to good ord boid in bags; 14 cases Neilgherry at 83s; 265 bags Tellicherry at 82s a 83s; 73 casks, 84 bbls, 68 bags Jamaica at 68s a 71s 6d for good to fine ord, and 75s a 84s for fine fine ord to mid. Of 968 bags Guatemala half sold at 72s a 75s for fine ord. 374 bags Costa Rica sold at 68s a 69s 6d for common, and 78s 6d a 79s 6d for low mid. Brazil—Of 4,550 bags Bahia, only 700 bags sound sold at 60s a 69s, and 1,000 bags sea-damaged. In floating cargoes Rio sales have been made of 3,380 bags common quality at 50s 6d for a near port, 2,902 bags low ditto at 50s 6d for Trieste, 2,930 bags channel firsts at 55s 6d for a near port, and 3,300 bags superior at 68s for Stockholm.

COPPER quiet—Tough cake and tile £86 a £98, best selected 89l, sheathing 84d.

CORN—The market for Wheat has been firmer, owing to the wet weather, and the value of English has advanced 1s a 1s 6d per qr. Average price of English Wheat, for the week ending 29th July, was 42s 10d on 63 828 qrs returned. White American Wheat 43s a 46s; Winter Red 41s a 44s; Spring 41s a 43s per qr, American Flour 22s a 24s per barrel.

COTTON—The market has been dull with rather lower prices. At Liverpool the sales for the week are 42,000 bales; Mid Orleans 194d per lb.

MOLASSES—100 puns Antigua sold at 16s, and 44 puns St. Vincent at 15s.

HEMP—Holders of Manila are firm; 200 bales at auction brought 31l 10s for fair current, and at 32l for fair Sorsogan quality; with about 800 bales privately from 30l 10s a 31l 10s for fair old to fair new current, and at 32l 5s for good Sarsogan quality. 70 bales Sann were partly disposed of from 14l to 18l 15s for ord to fair.

JUTE—There was a fair demand at the public sales to-day, and of 9,600 bales about 8,000 bales found buyers at previous prices to 10s per ton advance, viz, from £11 a £21 15s for common to good, with rejections from £10 5s a £10 15s. Of 1,200 bales cuttings three fourths were sold from £5 15s a £6.

LEAD dull; common pig £20.

IRON—Welsh quiet; Rails and Bars £7 f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch pigs 54s 6d cash for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED—Import for the week 5,158 qrs, all from the East Indies. The market has improved, and there are buyers of Calcutta on the spot at 56s 6d, at which price some business has been done. Bombay would command 58s, and Mirzapore and Calcutta 57s 6. For arrival there are few sellers of Calcutta, and 57s is the nearest price. Black Sea has been sold at 57s for shipment up to the close of the navigation. Imports since 1st January 310,031 qrs, against 317,022 qrs last year.

LINSEED CAKES are very quiet, with sellers of Best New York in bags at £10, and in barrels at £10 5s ex ship.

NAVAL STORES—French spirits turpentine have advanced to 48s for immediate delivery; for August shipment there are sellers at 46s. Crude Petroleum is worth £20; 2s 5d asked for refined.

OILS—Fish continues quiet at £90 for sperm; £44 pale Southern;

£40 pale seal; £50 cod; £30 a £30 10s East India. Linseed firm; on the spot there are buyers at 32s, and sales for future monthly deliveries up to the end of the year have been made at 32s 9d. Rape: sales of foreign brown for this and next month's deliveries have been made at £44; for refined £47. Olive without change; sellers of Mogadore at £48 10s; Seville £49 10s; Malaga £51; Gallipoli £54 10s. Cocoa nut in better demand, and 50 tons Cochinchina sold at 45s; Ceylon 43; Palm firm: fine Lagos 36s 6d.

RICE firm—9,000 bags sold at 9s 1½d a 9s 3d for Bascein, 9s for Rangoon, and 9s 6d a 9s 9d for Necranzie.

For **SALTPETRE** there has been some enquiry; 2,500 bags Bengal have changed hands at 24s for 8½ to 7½ per cent, 24s 3d for 6½ per cent, and 24s 9d for 3½ per cent refraction.

SPICES—Black pepper quiet: 1,500 bags Singapore were chiefly bought in from 3½d a 3½d, with 1,700 bags Penang at 3d. 240 bags Pimento were held for 2½d. Ginger: 400 barrels Jamaica found buyers from 59s a 78s for common to mid, and from 86s a 103s for good to fine. 15 cases mace realised from 1s a 1s 1d for mid red.

SUGAR has been in limited demand, though we note no alteration in prices. The sales of British West India have comprised 3,200 hds. 8,664 bags Mauritius were fully two-thirds realised at steady prices, 27s a 29s 6d for low to mid brown, and 41s for fine yellow crystallised. 4,979 bags Penang about one-half sold at 30s 6d a 31s for good brown to low yellow, and 32s a 33s 6d for low mid to good yellow. 169 hds 81 barrels Porto Rico mostly sold at 32s 6d a 33s for low to mid grey refining, and 34s 6d a 37s 6d for mid to good yellow grocery. Privately 420 hds Porto Rico have been taken at 34s a 34s 9d; 700 baskets Java at 33s 6d a 38s 6d, and afloat two cargoes Havana, viz, 1,632 boxes No. 14 at 26s 9d for a near port, and 600 boxes No. 9½ to 13 at 23s 6d for U. K., both fully insured.

RUM has been very quiet.

TALLOW—A considerable business has been transacted in St. Petersburg Y. C. for the last three months at 43s; on the spot the price is 42s.

SPELTER dull at £21 17s 6d.

TEA—There is a strong demand for Japan teas, both colored and uncolored, and a considerable business has been done for export at full prices. At public auction this week 17,500 pkgs tea have been sold; common greens at rather lower prices, but no material change in other sorts. Good common Congou 11½d a 1s 0½d per lb.

COTTON.

The market was quiet and rather drooping until Wednesday, when the decline was checked by a brisk demand, mainly speculative. It was reported that private telegrams had been received from New Orleans indicating a falling off in receipts at that market. There is a pretty general impression, too, that cotton is a "purchase" at current quotations, and holders stoutly resist demands for further concessions in price. At Thursday's market there was a good business, and a recovery in prices of one cent per pound.

Advices from New Orleans by telegraph are to the 17th of August—middlings 41 a 42. Receipts for the week, 23,000, sales for the week, 72,000. Stock, 88,000 bales. We have no report of receipts later than the 7th of August; on that day they were 9,300 bales.

We are still without details of business at Mobile. From such detached accounts as we receive, we estimate the receipts at that market at 2,000 bales daily, about half of which goes to New Orleans, and is included in the receipts at that market. The United States Revenue officers have assumed their duties at Galveston, but the cotton intelligence from that quarter is very meagre. At Columbus, Macon, and other interior Southern towns, cotton was quoted, at late dates, 30 a 33c., currency. Railroad communication between Petersburg and the interior of North and South Carolina has been restored, and a market thus opened for large quantities of cotton. It is thus probable that, whatever falling off in the receipts that may be caused by the rivers ceasing to be navigable, will be made good in the grand total by the increased deliveries by rail.

The sales for the week have been about 14,000 bales. Exports, 6,304 bales; receipts for the week, 19,520 bales. Estimates of stock on hand range from 70,000 to 85,000 bales. At to-day's market, sales were 3,000 bales; market steady.

The following are the closing quotations :

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	31	32	32	32
Good Ordinary.....	36	37	37	37
Middling.....	43	44	44	44
Good Middling.....	47	48	48	48
Middling fair.....	48	49	50	50

A large increase in the receipts of cotton at Savannah is to be noted. Suitable steamers for the navigation of the Savannah river

have been procured, and a railroad repaired to communicate with the river from the interior. An account under date of the 12th says :

"The receipts of cotton at this port since the 9th inst. have been 1,767 bales of Upland and 26 bales Sea Island, and 360 bales Domestic— and the receipts from the 1st inst. to date have been 5,714 bales of Upland, 86 do. Sea Island, and 717 do. Domestic. The exports since the 9th inst. have been 1,738 bales of Upland, 51 do. Sea Island, and 87½ bales of Domestic; and from the 1st inst. to date 2,938 bales of Upland, 82 do. Sea Island, and 652 bales of Domestic. Cotton continues to arrive quite freely by steamers and flats, but a considerable quantity of it is in bad condition, requiring it to be re-bagged. The offering stock continues light, but purchasers have shown no disposition to pay last week's rates, and the market has declined from two to three cents per pound since our last report. There is no Strict Middling on sale. The market is very irregular, and we quote:

Ordinary.....	28 @ 30
Middling.....	34 @ 37
Good Middling.....	40 @ 41

SEA ISLAND.—The receipts of this quality continue very light, and the sales in consequence are limited. Fair lots, in good quality, are worth from 65 to 70 cents. The general range of sales are from 50 to 65 cents."

Liverpool dates to the 5th of August report :

"The market this week has ruled very quiet, and prices have given way from ½d @ ¾d per lb, but without any great pressure to sell. Dull accounts from Manchester for goods, lower quotations for cotton in New York, and the advance in the bank rate to 4 per cent, have principally contributed to this result."

QUOTATIONS.

	Uplands.	Texas.	Orleans.	Sea Islands.
Ordinary.....	16½ 17	16½ 17	16½ 17½	30 —
Good ordinary....	17½ 18½	17½ 18½	18 —	—
Low Middling.....	18½ —	18½ —	18½ 19	—
Middling.....	19 —	19 —	19½ —	34 —
Good Middling....	19½ —	19½ —	—	—
Middling Fair.....	—	—	—	—
Fair.....	—	21 —	—	42 —

SALES.

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation.	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American. . .	3160	450	210	3820	182950	183250
East Indian. .	13870	5610	1740	21220	844290	830710
Brazilian. . .	2780	1540	50	4370	206420	149390
Egyptian . . .	6360	600	870	7830	303430	237980
Other Sorts. .	4050	590	230	4870	275090	292270
<u>Total. . .</u>	<u>30220</u>	<u>8790</u>	<u>3100</u>	<u>42110</u>	<u>1812180</u>	<u>1693600</u>

IMPORTS.

	This Week.	This Year.	1864.
American.....	4847	159586	132229
East Indian.....	36728	458642	588281
Brazilian.....	2000	187119	143581
Egyptian.....	5552	263856	245244
Other Sorts.....	14865	182911	620539
Total.....	63992	1252117	1799874

	STOCKS.		COTTON AT SEA.	
	This Day.	1864.	This Year.	1864.
American..... bales	31320	25070		
East Indian.....	162330	191300	406000	346000
Brazilian.....	34460	9690	Piculs.	Piculs.
Egyptian.....	59120	51780	28000	145000
Other Sorts.....	60350	94140	.....	.....
Total.....	347580	171980	.....	.....

BREADSTUFFS.

The speculative feeling, which we have heretofore noticed, has ruled very strong during the past week, and in the face of better crop accounts and large receipts at the Western markets, the advance has been very steady up to the close of Thursday's market. A considerable portion of the arrivals continue to go into the store on speculative account, and although the China's mails brought orders at advanced prices, the export business has been of a very trifling character. As respects Corn, it may be remarked that a considerable increase in the demand for distilling is probable; the advance in the price of Highwines, and the suppression of smuggling, will soon produce that result. Besides, the demand for immediate consumption in towns along the Atlantic coast is very large. Oats are relatively low, and at low prices the consumption is enormous. As to Spring Wheats and Shipping Flour, they must ultimately be governed by the course of gold; they cannot be permanently held above export prices.

At to-day's market there was a further large advance, closing flat.

The following are the closing quotations :

Flour, Superfine State and Western. ...per bbl.	\$6 15 @ \$6 65
do Extra State.....	7 00 @ 7 25
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	8 40 @ 8 65
do Extra Western, common to good.....	7 20 @ 9 85
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	10 00 @ 13 50
do Southern, supers.....	8 50 @ 9 65
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	9 75 @ 13 25
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	7 10 @ 10 00
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	5 50 @ 6 00
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	5 00 @ 5 50
Wheat, Chicago Spring..... per bushel	1 45 @ 1 50
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 45 @ 1 49
do Red Winter.....	1 90 @ 2 05
do Amber Michigan, &c.....	2 10 @ 2 12
Corn, Western Mixed.....	88 @ 91
do Western White.....	.. @ ..
do Western Yellow.....	.. @ 92
do Southern Yellow.....	.. @ ..
do Southern White.....	1 10 @ 1 12
Rye, Western.....	97 @ 1 00
do North River.....	1 10 @ 1 12
Oats, Western.....	65 @ 66
do State.....	.. @ ..
do Canada.....	.. @ ..
Barley.....	1 00 @ 1 30
Barley Malt.....	1 50 @ 1 70

CROP PROSPECTS.—Mr. John Newton, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, has published a statement, purporting to show the condition of the crops on the 1st day of August. At that time the harvest had not been secured, but from the correspondence since then it is believed that the wheat crop had not received the additional injury, excepting, perhaps, in Wisconsin and Minnesota, where the rains have extended since the 1st of August. The table formed on the August circular shows the following decrease of the crops of 1865 from those of 1864 :

Crop of 1864 (bushels).....	160,695,833
Estimates for 1865 (bushels).....	134,454,125
Decrease.....	26,241,698

The loss is as follows :

In the New-England and Middle States.....	657,383
In Maryland and Delaware.....	1,719,575
In Western and Northwestern States.....	23,864,744
Total.....	26,241,698

All other crops, particularly corn and potatoes, are most promising, except tobacco, of which considerable less has been planted. The oat crop is very large, and the hay crop in the West is much injured by the wet weather, but is still abundant.

THE WHEAT CROPS IN THE NORTHWEST.—A perfectly reliable authority at Milwaukee, writes, under date of August 12 :

"In regard to our crop of spring wheat in the northwest, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Northern Iowa and Illinois, the 'wet weather,' and 'damaged crop' despatches which have gone forth lately from Chicago are not at all reliable. Up to the present writing the crop of the Northwest is uninjured, and with a week or ten days more of good harvest weather, this country will turn out the largest crop of choice wheat that it has ever produced. Not so heavy, perhaps, to the acre, take it all through, as in 1860, but vastly more breadth of soil has been sown. In Minnesota the yield per acre will quite equal 1860. Nothing was ever seen like it in that section. The crop of Wisconsin and Iowa is more than half harvested. In Minnesota the farmers will be through harvest by the 20th with good weather. The weather is now splendid, and harvesting going on finely, so that with a week or ten days more of good weather we shall have a great crop of choice quality of spring wheat, and up to this time the crop is not damaged by rain or water. The Rye crop is large and of fine quality. Barley fair—some stained. Oats, great crop. Corn doing finely, could not be better."

EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The following will show the Eastward movements of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, and Toledo, and destination of same, for the week ending Aug. 12, 1865, viz :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
To Buffalo.....	15,030	215,250	441,918	119,075	.....	.....
Oswego.....	.....	90,938	68,725	.....	.....	.....
Pt. Col'l'e.....	.....	122,030	20,250	.....	.....	.....
Ogdensburg..	3,746	24,800	34,705	13,975	.....	.....
Dunkirk.....	5,252	.....	1,191	.....	.....	.....
Port Huron..	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Saginaw.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goderich.....	8,875	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia.....	1,847	.....	9,000	.....	.....
Montreal.....	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other C. Ports.	1,631	5,074	2,813	4,600	200
By Railroad..	18,696	19,108	1,785	35,279	660
Totals.....	41,228	504,575	580,337	172,929	860
Prev. week..	51,487	526,549	701,283	29,655	6,210 32,050

MOVEMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT CHICAGO.—The following summary shows the receipts and shipments of flour and grain during the week ending Aug. 12:

RECEIPTS						
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
Total Receipts..	17,690	132,098	733,993	54,854	5,775	24,210
Cor. week last y'r..	11,033	264,128	281,396	305,608	28,910	2,120

SHIPMENTS.						
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
Total Receipts..	18,759	149,045	629,095	107,304	660	.....
Cor. week last y'r..	17,426	329,974	550,075	291,900	15,274	.....

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of flour and grain, at Chicago, from Jan. 1st to Aug. 12, for four years:

RECEIPTS						
	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.		
Flour.....	565,115	734,064	764,093	937,335		
Wheat.....	4,523,519	5,585,401	4,315,820	6,917,926		
Corn.....	11,831,564	10,173,073	19,698,150	17,064,656		
Oats.....	5,519,497	4,197,775	8,285,559	2,669,037		
Rye.....	302,045	328,200	339,081	601,871		
Barley.....	328,836	156,247	180,956	464,936		

SHIPMENTS.						
	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.		
Flour.....	476,788	746,826	870,468	872,415		
Wheat.....	3,488,450	6,208,609	3,843,151	7,503,825		
Corn.....	11,986,854	8,420,250	19,356,366	16,152,840		
Oats.....	5,188,570	5,776,335	3,602,340	1,678,579		
Rye.....	236,459	139,406	343,641	507,597		
Barley.....	129,002	73,395	50,627	164,614		

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following will show the weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at the places indicated for the week ending Aug. 12:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
Chicago.....	17,686	125,098	721,293	54,854	24,110	5,775
Milwaukee....	8,722	276,180	1,215	471	.....	.....
Toledo.....	12,556	87,845	30,656	37,609	.....	326
Detroit.....	6,048	6,249	2,061	2,237	.....	56
Cleveland.....	2,855	43,120	13,643	40,363	3,204	573
Totals.....	47,867	538,492	768,868	135,534	27,314	6,730
Previous week	51,451	542,546	838,558	111,860	16,314	14,320

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Liverpool dates to the 6th of August report:

"Since Sunday the weather has been broken, with occasional very heavy rain, which has interfered with harvest where it has commenced; but on the other hand, has been of very great benefit to the root crops and pastures which were much in need of it."

"At Tuesday's market there was a stronger tone and with less pressure to sell Wheat, a moderate business was done with consumers at an advance 1d. per cental. Flour was in rather better request at steady prices. Indian Corn, with very little offering, maintained full prices, but there was no activity in the demand."

"Since Tuesday the Wheat trade has been very firm, under the influence of unsettled weather, and rather better prices have been paid. Indian Corn rather easier."

"At to-day's market, with a return of fine weather, the trade has been less buoyant than in the interval since Tuesday, and sales of Wheat proceeded slowly at about 1d. per cental over Tuesday's quotations. Flour was in better request at full prices. The supply of Indian Corn ready for immediate delivery being restricted, brought full prices, say 31s. 6d. per qr. for Mixed, but for Corn now afloat from New York 29s. to 29s. 6d. per qr. was accepted."

QUOTATIONS.

QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.	s.	d.	
Flour.	Extra State.....(per barrel)	22	0	@	23	0
do	Philadelphia and Baltimore... do	22	6	@	23	6
do	Ohio..... do	23	0	@	25	0
do	Canadian..... do	22	6	@	25	0
do	Sour and Heated..... do	18	0	@	20	0
Wheat.	Chicago and Milwaukee.....(per 100 lbs.)	8	0	@	8	4
do	Amber Iowa..... do	8	6	@	8	8
do	Red and Amber Winter..... do	8	6	@	8	10
do	White—Western..... do	8	9	@	9	3
do	do Southern..... do	9	6	@	10	0
Indian Corn.	Yellow.....(per 480 lbs.)	31	6	@	.....	.....
do	Mixed..... do	31	6	@	.....	.....
Peas.	Canadian.....(per 504 lbs.)	37	6	@	.....	.....
Oatmeal,	do.....(per 240 lbs.)	22	0	@	22	6

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

There has been more or less excitement in the dry goods market during the entire week, with a very unsettled and uncertain feeling at its close. The market has felt the flurry in Wall Street to some extent, while the eccentric ideas of two or three leading houses has caused some little curiosity, if not anxiety, to know what would come next. There has been a still further concession in prices, many leading styles being 1 a 2 cents lower than last week, and the result is a greater activity and the promise of a brisk trade for the next few weeks. The Western trade is opening brisk, and buyers are taking larger lots. The supply of goods is however limited, and should the present activity continue, the market will soon be bare of most leading goods, and a rise in prices will necessarily follow. The increased abundance of cotton, and the prospect that goods will soon be manufactured at a much less cost than is now demanded, together with the very largely increased imports, rendered it necessary that old stocks be disposed of even at a smaller profit. This is illustrated in the fact that leading jobbers are now selling prints and some other styles of goods at the same price as asked for them by the agents, and in some instances $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 cent lower. A better feeling and a perceptible hardening in the tone of the market is already apparent from the brisk business of the past few days, and it is confidently believed that the bottom has been touched in prices and fluctuations, and that a more settled feeling is to prevail.

BROWN SHEETINGS and Shirtings have been quite active during the week, the slight concession of last week causing buyers to come forward quite freely. With this increased demand some goods of finer quality have been contracted for at firmer prices, and the tone of the market somewhat hardened. Standards are abundant. Stark A is $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent higher, being held at 32 $\frac{1}{2}$. Lawrence C, Indian Head, Appleton A, and Indian orchard sell at 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 32. Appletons' 37 for B, 26 for C, and 28 for D; Newmarket A 31, do. R R 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, do. 33 in 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4-4 Medford 31; Massachusetts 4-4 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, do. B 31. Shirtings 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Nashua extra, Appleton E 24, and N 28.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS and Shirtings are in active demand, firmer and scarce. Prices are firmer, though the goods sell at last weeks figures with one or two exceptions. The slight concessions of last week and the renewed activity in trade has cleared the market of almost all styles of bleached goods. New York mills are still sold at 47 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4-4 Wamsutta 45, 9-8 do. 53, 5-4 do. 58; Forestdale 42; Masonville 42 $\frac{1}{2}$; do. X 45; Slatersville $\frac{1}{2}$ at 33; Bartlette 40 for 4-4, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ for $\frac{1}{2}$, and 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 33 inch; Lonsdale 42; Hope 39; White Rock 42 $\frac{1}{2}$.

DRILLS are scarce, and firm at last weeks prices. India 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pepperell 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, Augusta 32, Stark H 28.

CHECKS are active and firm.

CANTON FLANNELS are firm, and active demand. Good Hope sell at 35, Naumkeag 42, Conestoga 45.

DENIMS are firm and steady. Amoskeag 67; Haymakers Medal 52, Manchester 50.

STRIPES and TICKS are steady and prices nominally unchanged. Stripes, Haymakers medal 45; Whittenton 35 for C, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ for B.B., 45 for A, and 55 for A.A. Ticks, Amoskeag A. C. A. 80, A 65, B 55, C 47 $\frac{1}{2}$, and D 42 $\frac{1}{2}$. Whittenton 45 for A, and 55 for A. A. Hamilton B T 60.

CORSET JEANS are scarcer and somewhat firmer in prices. Indian Orchard Androscoggin and Bates 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ for colored and bleached; Naumkeag 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Sateens 36.

PRINTS have been very unsettled during the week, and still remain so. Leading Jobbers are selling them at as low prices as they are held by the agents. The pressure noticed last week forced a still further reduction in prices, and the trade has been quite active. A further reduction is improbable, as trade is too lively for the present supply. Sprague's sell by both Agents and Jobbers at 29; Amoskeag Pink is held at 29 by some agents, and are sold at 27 by leading Jobbers. Agents prices for Amoskeag purple, shirtings, dark and light is 27, Mourning 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutchess B 25, Lowell, dark and light 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, Wamsutta 24, and are sold by a Jobber at 23.

DELAINES are still active and prices firm. Manchester sells at 31, Hamilton 32.

WOOLEN GOODS are still active and firmer, prices being a shade higher upon a few leading articles. For Cloths, Utica all wool beavers bring \$3 25; Cotton Warp, No. 1, \$2.65, No. 2, \$2.55, and No. 3, \$2.45. Fancy Cassimeres are in good demand and scarce.

Millville all wool \$3.00. Silk mixed 2.75. Dighton's do \$2.50. Doeskins \$1.37½ for Oxford. Suffolk Mills Black Union Cassimeres, \$1.12½, fancy \$2.50.

FOREIGN GOODS continue in good demand and firm, notwithstanding the largely increased amount of importations as compared with last year. Low price dress goods are much called for, and are scarce. A number of auction sales of foreign goods have taken place during the week. Among them an assortment of Saxony woven dress goods, British dress goods, French Mouslin Delaines, Merinos, Silks, Bombazines, &c., &c., for which good prices were obtained, and the active competition showed that the market is still under stocked even with foreign goods.

The importations for the past four weeks compared with the same time in 1864, show a vastly increased supply, the present season. The following is a statement of the total foreign goods thrown upon the market in the time stated.

	1864.	1865.
July 26.....	\$656,109	\$1,494,400
Aug. 3.....	1,290,954	3,468,773
Aug. 10.....	766,844	2,851,523
Aug. 17.....	1,146,526	2,891,812
Total.....	\$3,860,433	\$10,706,508
Increase from 1864.....	\$6,846,075	

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 17, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool.....	2053 \$798,823	812 \$295,178	2421 \$1,023,506
do cotton.....	430 118,564	307 90,105	920 251,081
do silk.....	532 491,408	311 140,062	565 690,340
do flax.....	536 151,287	249 68,921	428 135,154
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	255 84,038	250 79,063	363 158,467
Total.....	3896 \$1,644,210	1929 \$673,418	4606 \$2,358,458

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool.....	743 \$382,594	657 \$337,821	896 \$382,693
do cotton.....	259 54,269	64 17,462	118 35,073
do silk.....	106 97,502	62 40,695	96 136,610
do flax.....	215 42,042	176 58,003	377 67,231
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	16 11,447	41 19,137	68 11,767
Total.....	1319 \$487,844	1000 \$473,108	1555 \$633,364
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.....	3896 1,644,210	1929 673,418	4606 2,358,448
Total th'wn upon mark't.....	5215 \$1,132,054	2929 \$1,146,526	6260 \$2,991,812

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool.....	388 \$150,832	643 \$293,993	351 \$157,966
do cotton.....	40 10,327	68 23,517	91 27,500
do silk.....	40 48,507	56 55,716	81 115,545
do flax.....	181 38,738	109 32,390	284 73,345
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	16 9,562	385 14,313	.....
Total.....	665 \$258,016	1261 \$419,919	807 \$374,256
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.....	3896 1,644,210	1929 673,418	4606 2,358,448
Total entered at the port.....	4561 \$1,902,226	3190 \$1,093,337	5502 \$2,632,704

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Aug. 17, 1865:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	452 \$234,976	Worsted.....	1022 445,349	Lastings.....	5 \$2,497
Cloths.....	123 67,348	Delaines.....	1 604	Braids & bds.....	64 28,208
Carpetings.....	270 62,605	Hose.....	7 2,753	Cot. & worst.....	131,371
Blankets.....	15 1,646	Merinos.....	30 13,318		
Shawls.....	36 17,328	Worsted y'n.....	9 2,152	Total.....	2,421 1,023,506
Gloves.....	46 \$13,246				
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons.....	191 \$85,090	Velvets.....	30 5,732	Gloves.....	41 9,169
Colored.....	130 33,104	Laces.....	24 11,415	Spool.....	20 4,840
Prints.....	58 13,731	Braids & bds.....	30 10,699	Hose.....	372 71,836
Muslins.....	3 905	Handkerch'fs.....	3 1,341		
Emb'd do.....	28 18,190			Total.....	920 \$351,081
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Silks.....	182 330,896	Laces.....	39 53,713	Braids & bds.....	15 15,505
Crapes.....	5 4,820	Gloves.....	2 1,379	Silk & worst'd.....	29 24,849
Velvets.....	35 24,396	Cravats.....	4 2,715	Silk & cotton.....	27 21,577
Embroideries.....	4 9,628	Vestings.....	2 1,567		
Ribbons.....	191 157,057	Raw.....	33 52,167	Total.....	565 \$690,240
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Linens.....	318 \$90,929	Hdkfs.....	14 6,944	Hemp yarn.....	2 415
Linens & Cot.....	2 618	Thread.....	62 18,611		
Laces.....	10 17,566			Total.....	428 \$135,154
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Leath gloves.....	32 \$44,689	Clothing.....	70 8,316	Straw goods.....	15 3,377
Kid gloves.....	23 39,924	Embroider's.....	12 16,443	Feath & flow.....	33,223
Marting.....	14 908	Millinery.....	6 2,118	Susp & elast.....	5 2,515
Oil cloth.....	4 1,081	Corsets.....	19 5,929		
Total.....					342 \$158,467

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	39 \$58,079	Shawls.....	20 13,335	Braids & bds.....	3 932
Cloths.....	35 15,772	Worsted.....	501 238,284	Cot & worst'd.....	129 41,341
Carpeting.....	6 1,346	Merinos.....	34 15,704		
Blankets.....	38 6,445	Worst yarn.....	5 1,495	Total.....	896 \$382,693
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons.....	39 \$3,710	Embroider's.....	1 745	Hose.....	8 2,047
Colored.....	23 7,684	Spool.....	41 15,699		
Prints.....	1 118			Total.....	118 \$35,073
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Silks.....	49 \$99,191	Laces.....	5 4,392	Silk & cotton.....	3 2,233
Velvets.....	4 4,057	Raw.....	3 4,108		
Ribbons.....	30 16,199	Silk & worst.....	12 5,952	Total.....	96 \$136,510
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Linens.....	348 \$57,316	Handkfs.....	1 1,105	Hemp yarn.....	3 \$2,256
Laces.....	2 3,026	Thread.....	16 3,518		
Total.....					377 \$67,321
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Clothing.....	11 \$3,130	Straw goods.....	50 3,886	Susp. & elas.....	7 4,751
Total.....					68 \$11,797

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	50 \$31,433	Shawls.....	27 9,728	Worsted yarn.....	3 606
Cloths.....	2 1,294	Worsted.....	149 84,082	Cot. & worst'd.....	97 32,523
Carpeting.....	9 2,951	Hose.....	2 394		
Blankets.....	7 737	Merinos.....	6 4,096	Total.....	351 \$157,966
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons.....	33 \$10,676	Emb. & mus.....	4 2,052	Braids & bds.....	1 471
Colored.....	43 12,309	Velvets.....	3 630	Hose.....	6 1,312
Total.....					91 \$27,500
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Silks.....	42 \$75,686	Ribbons.....	29 30,859	Silk & worst'd.....	2 2,036
Velvets.....	5 4,021	Laces.....	3 2,953		
Total.....					81 \$115,545
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Linens.....	384 \$73,345				

THE CATTLE MARKET.

The supply of beeves this week is extremely large and prices are from ½ to 1½ cent per pound lower. The prime and choice grades sold at a decline of ½ cent per pound, owing to their comparative scarcity, but on the medium and inferior qualities the falling off is fully 1 to 1½ cent per lb.

So many inferior droves have rarely been on sale, and some of the animals offered were scarcely worthy of the name of beef cattle. With the exception of a little competition in the picking out of choice lots early on Monday morning, the market was very dull throughout, and salesmen found it difficult to dispose of the stock even at the very decided concessions noted. The market closed heavy, and drovers are not very hopeful in regard to next week's market. We quote the very best at 17c, fair to prime at 14 a 16½c, and inferior to common at 8 a 12c. Average of all sales, 13½c. The losses have been in many instances quite heavy, and fall largely upon speculators, though some legitimate dealers have also suffered, particularly those who held poor stock.

Milch cows are firm, and prime grades continue scarce and wanted. The supply of veal calves is hardly equal to the demand, and prices are better, closing very firm. We quote common to good at 8 to 10½c.: choice at 11 to 11½c., and a few extra as high as 12c. per pound.

Until the close of last week the sheep market was very firm, and prices for the best advanced to 8c., but within a few days the receipts have rapidly increased, and the demand falling off at the same time, holders have found it necessary to make concessions in order to effect sales. Choice and even good qualities of sheep are very scarce, the bulk of the arrivals being very inferior. We quote extra 7½ to 7¾c., good to prime 5½ to 7¾c., and common 5½c.

Lambs continue plenty; the quality is poor and prices unchanged. We quote at 7 to 10 cents per pound, with a few choice at 10½ cents.

Swine have arrived more freely, though prices are very irregular, closing somewhat nominal at a trifling advance over last week. We quote at 11½ to 12c for corn fed, and 11½ to 11¾c for distillery fed, live weights.

The receipts for the week are 6,751 beeves, 101 cows and calves, 1,357 veals, 18,377 sheep and lambs, and 12,240 swine, showing a decrease of 20 cows and calves, and an increase of 1,527 beeves, 117 veals, 1,519 sheep and lambs, and 5,063 swine.

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

All goods deposited in public stores or bonded warehouses must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid within one year from the date of the original importation, but may be withdrawn by the owner for exportation to Foreign Countries, or may be transhipped to any port of the Pacific, or Western Coast of the United States, at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the original importation, such goods on arrival at a Pacific or Western port, to be subject to the same rules and regulations as if originally imported there; any goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Merchandise upon which duties have been paid may remain in warehouse in custody of the officers of the customs at the expense and risk of the owners of said merchandise, and if exported directly from said custody to a Foreign Country within three years, shall be entitled to return duties, proper evidence of such merchandise having been landed abroad to be furnished to the collector by the importer, one per centum of said duties to be retained by the Government.

In addition to the duties noted below, a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied on all imports under flags that have no reciprocal treaties with the United States.

On all goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth or produce of Countries East of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production; Raw Cotton and Raw Silk excepted.

The ton in all cases to be 2,240 lb.

Ashes—Duty: 15 per cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

Market steady.

Pot, 1st sort..... 7 37½ @ 7 00
Pearl, 1st sort..... 7 62½ @ 7 57½

Anchor—Duty: 2½ cents per lb.

Of 209 lb and upward..... 12 @ ..

Barilla—Duty free.

Teneriffe..... per ton..... @ ..

Beeswax—Duty, 20 per cent ad val.

Dull and nominal.

Yellow, Western and South..... 50 @ 52

Bones—Duty, on invoice 10 per cent.

Rio Grande shlm..... per ton 35 @ ..

Bread—Duty, 30 per cent ad val.

Pilot..... per lb..... @ 5½

Crackers..... per lb..... @ 4½

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 per lb.

American, gray and white..... 45 @ 1 50

Butter and Cheese—Duty: 4 cents. Produce of British North American Provinces, free.

Stock are light, and prices have improved.

Butter, Western..... 23 @ 28

do New York State dairies..... 30 @ 35

do Orange County..... 33 @ 45

do Welsh tubs..... @ ..

do pall..... @ ..

Cheese, dairy..... 11 @ 15

do factory made..... 15½ @ 16

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2½; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb.

Adamantine very firm.

Sperm, plain..... 35 @ 40

Sperm, patent..... 45 @ 50

Stearic..... 30 @ 31

Adamantine (boxes) (light weights)..... 23 @ 25

Cement—Rosendale..... per bbl..... 1 60

Chains—Duty, 2½ cents per lb.

One inch and upward..... 9 @ ..

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb bushel.

Foreign scarce.

Liverpool Orrel..... per ton of 2,240 lb..... @ ..

Liverpool House Canal..... 6 50 @ 7 00

Nova Scotia..... 6 50 @ 7 00

Anthracite, by dealers per ton of 2000 lbs..... 9 00 @ 10 00

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb.

Caracas..... (in bond)..... 30 @ 35

Maracaibo..... 55 @ 60

Guayaquil..... 18 @ 20

Para..... 20 @ ..

St. Domingo..... @ ..

Coffee—Duty: When imported direct in American or equalized vessels from the place of its growth or production; also, the growth of countries this side the Cape of Good Hope when imported indirectly in American or equalized vessels, 5 cents per lb; all other 10 per cent ad valorem in addition.

The market has been inactive, and for inferior qualities the tendency is downward.

Rio, prime..... gold..... 21 @ ..

do good..... 20 @ 20½

do fair..... 19 @ 19½

do ordinary..... 17 @ 18

do fair to good cargoes..... 15½ @ 20

Java, mats and bags..... 15½ @ 20

Native Ceylon..... 19 @ 22½

Maracaibo..... 20½ @ 22½

Laguayra..... 20½ @ 22½

St. Domingo..... 17½ @ 17½

Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2½; old copper, 2 cents per lb; manufactured, 30 per cent ad val; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long

and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. per square foot, 2½ cents per lb. All cash.

Steady; with a good demand.

Sheathing, new..... per lb..... 45

Sheathing, &c., old..... 25

Sheathing, yellow..... 30

Pig, Chile..... 45

Boltz..... 45

Braziers..... 45

American ingot..... 30½ @ 32

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 3; untarred Manila, 2½; other untarred, 2½ cents per lb.

Manila..... per lb..... 22½ @ 23½

Tarred Russia..... @ ..

Tarred American..... 18

Bolt Rope, Russia..... 26

Corks—Duty, 50 per cent ad val.

1st regular, quarts..... per gross 50 @ 52

1st regular, pints..... 40 @ 41

Mineral..... 52 @ 54

Phal..... 10 @ 50

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb;

Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20;

Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 per cent ad val; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30;

Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Calsaya Bark, 30 per cent ad val; Bi Carb. Soda, 4; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents

per lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude Brimstone, 35; Roll

Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 per cent ad val; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 per cent ad val; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents per lb;

Castor Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1½; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 4; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile

Flowers, 20 per cent ad val; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 per cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 per cent ad val; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Gleditsia and Gum Tragacanth, 30 per cent ad val;

Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 per lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 per cent ad val; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 per cent ad val; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 per cent ad val; Sal. Eritræ, 1 cent per lb; Sal. Soda, 1 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 per cent ad val; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 4; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 per cent ad val; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents per lb; Sal. Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 per cent ad val; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 per lb; all other drugs, wares, and manufactures, of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal.)

More active, and some leading articles buoyant.

Aloes, Cape..... per lb..... 25

Aloes, Socotrine..... 55 @ ..

Alum..... 4½ @ 4½

Annato, fair to prime..... 60 @ 75

Antimony, Regulus of..... 12½ @ ..

Argola, Crude, Oporto..... 35 @ 40

Argola, Refined..... (gold) 27 @ 29½

Arsenic, Powdered..... 3 20 @ 3 30

Assafetida..... 25 @ 40

Balsam Capivi..... (gold) 64½ @ ..

Balsam Tolu..... @ 70

Balsam Peru..... @ 2 60

Bark, Calsaya..... @ 1 75

Berries, Parisian..... @ 55

Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle..... 10 @ ..

Bi Chromate Potash..... 22 @ ..

Bleaching Powder..... 3½ @ ..

Borax, Refined..... 31 @ ..

Brimstone, Crude..... per ton 60 00 @ 63 50

Brimstone, Am. Roll..... 5 @ ..

Brimstone, Elor Sulphur..... 6½ @ ..

Camphor, Crude, (in bond)..... @ 85

Camphor, Refined..... 95 @ 1 00

Cantharides..... @ 1 70

Carbocate Ammonia, in bulk..... 18 @ ..

Cardamoms, Malabar..... 3 15 @ 3 40

Castor Oil (cases)..... per gallon 3 25 @ 3 30

Chamomile Flowers..... per lb 30 @ 50

Chlorate Potash..... (gold) 36 @ 36½

Caustic Soda..... (gold) @ ..

Cochineal, Honduras..... do 62 @ ..

Cochineal, Mexican..... do 97½ @ 1 00

Copperas, American..... 1½ @ 85

Cream Tartar, prime..... (gold) 38½ @ 84

Cubebs, East India..... 45 @ ..

Cutch..... 12½ @ 13½

Epsom Salts..... @ 4

Extract Logwood..... @ 14

Flowers, Benzoin..... per oz. 60 @ 80

Gambier..... per lb 84 @ ..

Gamboge..... 95 @ 1 00

Ginseng, Southern and Western..... 82½ @ 95

Gum Arabic, Picked..... 60 @ 85

Gum Arabic, Sorts..... 30 @ 35

Gum Benzoin..... 1 00 @ ..

Gum Kowie, good to prime rough..... 28 @ 34

Gum Gleditsia..... 19 @ 20

Gum Damar..... 36 @ ..

Gum Myrrh, East India..... @ 40

Gum Myrrh, Turkey..... 70 @ ..

Gum Senegal..... @ 55

Gum Tragacanth, Sorts..... 85 @ 40

Gum Tragacanth, white flakey..... 85 @ 1 00

Hyd. Potash, French and English..... (gold) 3 06½ @ 3 15

Iodine, Resublimed..... 5 50 @ 5 50

Ipecacuanha, Brazil..... 3 00 @ 3 50

Jalap..... 40 @ 70

Lac Dye, good and fine..... 45 @ 42

Licorice Paste, Calabaria..... 28 @ 24

Licorice Paste, Sicily..... 37½ @ 42½

Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid..... 30 @ ..

Licorice Paste, Greek..... 9 @ ..

Madder, Dutch..... (gold) 9 @ ..

Madder, French, E. & F. do..... 1 00 @ 1 25

Manna, large flake..... @ ..

Manna, small flake..... @ ..

Manna, Sorts..... @ ..

Nutgalls Blue Aleppo..... 50 @ 90

Oil Anis..... 2 75 @ ..

Oil Bergamot..... 5 00 @ 7 50

Oil Lemon..... 5 50 @ ..

Oil Peppermint, pure, in tin..... 4 50 @ 5 00

Opium, Turkey..... (gold) 6 00 @ ..

Oxalic Acid..... @ 65

Phosphorus..... 1 00 @ ..

Prussiate Potash..... 39 @ 41

Quicksilver..... (gold) 83 @ ..

Rhubarb, China..... 3 00 @ ..

Sal. Eritræ..... @ 20

Sal. Ammoniac, Refined..... (gold) 94 @ ..

Sal. Soda, Newcastle..... 84 @ 4½

Sarsaparilla, Hond..... 40 @ ..

Sarsaparilla, Mex..... 25 @ ..

Senna Root..... 60 @ ..

Senna, Alexandria..... 94 @ ..

Senna, East India..... 18 @ 22

Shell Lac..... 50 @ 62½

Soda Ash (80 per cent)..... (gold) 2 75 @ 2 80

Sugar Lead, White..... 38 @ 45

Sugar Lead, Brown..... @ 40

Sulphate Quinine..... per oz. 2 45 @ 2 47½

Sulphate Morphine..... 3 10 @ ..

Tartaric Acid..... (gold) 59½ @ 60

Verdigris, dry and extra dry (gold) 29 @ 30

Vitriol, Blue..... 18 @ ..

Duck—Duty, 30 per cent ad val.

Ravens, Light..... per pce 16 00 @ 18 00

Ravens, Heavy..... 22 00 @ ..

Scotch, Goureck, No. 1..... 26 00 @ ..

Cotton, Phenix, No. 1..... per yard 95 @ ..

Dye Woods—Duty free.

Have been quiet.

Camwood..... (gold)..... per ton 150 00 @ ..

Fustic, Cuba..... 45 00 @ 48 00

Fustic, Tampico..... @ ..

Fustic, Tabasco..... @ ..

Fustic, Savanilla..... (gold) 21 00 @ 22 00

Fustic, Maracalbo..... do @ ..

Logwood, Lacuna..... (gold) 21 00 @ ..

Logwood, Campeachy..... (gold) 20 00 @ ..

Logwood, Hond..... (gold) 19 00 @ ..

Logwood, Tabasco..... (gold) 26 00 @ 27 00

Logwood, St. Domingo..... (curry) 23 00 @ ..

Logwood, Jamaica..... do 23 00 @ ..

Lima Wood..... 80 00 @ ..

Harwood..... (gold) 30 00 @ ..

Sapan Wood, Manila..... 65 00 @ 67 50

Feathers—Duty: 30 per cent ad val.

Prime Western..... per lb..... 70 @ 71

do Tennessee..... @ ..

Fire Crackers—Duty: \$1 per box of 40 packs.

Canton, 40 packs, No. 1, (cash) per box 3 50 @ 4 00

Fish—Duty, Mackerel, \$2; Herrings, \$1; Salmon, \$3; other pickled, \$1 50 per bbl; on other Fish, Pickled, smoked, or Dried, in smaller pkgs. than barrels, 50 cents per 100 lb. Produce of the British North American Colonies, <

Lynx.....	1 50	@	2 00
Marten, Dark.....	2 00	@	5 00
Opossum.....	8	@	10
Raccoon.....	30	@	60
Skunk, Black.....	30	@	50
do Striped.....	15	@	35
do White.....	2	@	8
Gold Prices.			
Goat, Curacao, No. 1.....	26	@	37 1/2
do Buenos Ayres.....	35	@	37 1/2
do Vera Cruz.....	47 1/2	@	50
do Tampico.....	45	@	47 1/2
do Matamoros.....	35	@	37 1/2
do Payta.....	35	@	37 1/2
do Madras.....	35	@	37 1/2
do Cawnpore.....	35	@	37 1/2
do Cape.....	35	@	37 1/2
Deer Skin, in merchantable order.	50	@	52 1/2
do San Juan and Chagres per lb	50	@	52 1/2
do Bolivar City.....	52 1/2	@	55
do Honduras.....	47	@	50
do Sisal.....	47 1/2	@	50
do Para.....	47 1/2	@	50
do Missouri.....	47 1/2	@	50

Glass—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2 1/2 cents per square foot; larger and not over 16x24 inches, 4 cents per square foot; larger and not over 24x36 inches 6 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 34x50 inches, 20 cents per square foot; all above that, 40 cents per square foot; on unpolished Cylinder, Crown, and Common Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 1 1/2; over that, and not over 16x24, 2; over that, and not over 24x36, 2 1/2; all over that, 3 cents per lb.

American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities.

6x8 to 8x10.....	5 50	@	7 25
8x11 to 10x15.....	6 00	@	7 75
11x14 to 12x18.....	6 50	@	9 25
12x19 to 16x24.....	7 00	@	9 50
18x24 to 20x30.....	7 50	@	11 75
20x31 to 24x36.....	9 00	@	14 50
24x37 to 28x44.....	10 00	@	16 00
28x45 to 30x44.....	11 00	@	17 00
30x46 to 32x48.....	12 00	@	18 00
32x50 to 32x56.....	13 00	@	20 00
Above.....	15 00	@	24 00

(The above is subject to a discount of 45 @ 50 per cent.)

French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities.

(Subject to a discount of 35 @ 40 per cent.)

Gunny Bags—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb. Rather more doing.

Calcutta, light and heavy.....	29	@	30
Gunny Cloth —Duty, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb.			
Calcutta, standard.....	23	@	24

Gunpowder—Duty, valued at 20 cents or less per lb, 6 cents per lb, and 20 per cent ad val.; over 20 cents per lb, 10 cents per lb and 20 per cent ad val.

Blasting (A)..... per keg of 25 lb 6 50

Shipping and Mining..... per ton 8 50

Rifle..... per 100 lb 48

Sporting, in 1 lb canisters..... per lb 48

Hair—Duty FREE.

Rio Grande, mixed (cash)..... per lb 33

Buenos Ayres, mixed..... per lb 31

Hog, Western, unwashed..... per lb 10

Hay—New North River, Shipping per 100 lb..... 65 a

Market firm. New arriving freely; selling at 95 @ 1 00 for prime.

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb.

The market has become quiet.

American, "Dressed"..... per ton 225 00

do Undressed..... per ton 225 00

Russia, Clean..... per ton 350 00

Jute..... per ton 175 00

Manila..... (gold)..... per lb 10 1/2

Sisal..... per lb 15

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins, 10 per cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces FREE. (Nominal.)

The market has been fairly active and firm.

Cash—Gold—

B. A., 20 @ 26 lb selected..... per lb 17 1/2

Rio Grande, 20 @ 23 lb, selected..... per lb 16 1/2

R. G. & B. A. Green Salted Cow..... per lb 9

Rio Nunez..... per lb 19

Gambia and Bissau..... per lb 19

Orinoco..... per lb 16 1/2

San Juan, etc..... per lb 15

Savanna, etc..... per lb 12

Maracaibo, Salted..... per lb 11

do Dry..... per lb 12

Maranham, Dry Salted Ox and Cow..... per lb 12

Perambuco, Dry Salted..... per lb 12

Bahia, Dry..... per lb 13 1/2

do Dry Salted..... per lb 11

Matamoros..... per lb 15

do Dry Salted..... per lb 12

Tampico..... per lb 14 1/2

Vera Cruz..... per lb 14

Porto Cabello..... per lb 18 1/2

Mineos..... per lb 11 1/2

Rio Hache..... per lb 14 1/2

Bogota..... per lb 14 1/2

Truxillo..... per lb 14

St Domingo and Port-au-Platt Dry..... per lb 11 1/2

Curacao..... per lb 11 1/2

California, Dry..... per lb 17

California, Dry Salted..... per lb 12

California, Green Salted (currency)..... per lb 11

Dry Western..... per lb 11

Green Salted Country and Western..... per lb 9

City Slaughter..... per lb 10

City Slaughter, Association..... per lb 10 1/2

Penang Cow..... per lb 10

Manila Buffalo..... per lb 10

Calcutta Buffalo.....	..	@	..
Calcutta Kips, Slaughter.....	..	@	..
Calcutta Kips, Dead Green.....	..	@	..
Singapore.....	..	@	..

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon.

Cuba..... (Duty paid)..... per gall. 1 20

do..... (in bond)..... per gall. 1 25

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb.

The market is firm, but although crop accounts are unfavorable speculative holders are free sellers.

Crop of 1864..... per lb 25

do of 1863..... per lb 20

Horns—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces FREE.

Ox, Rio Grande..... per C 13 00

Ox, American, selected..... per C 15 00

India Rubber—Duty, 10 per cent ad val.

Para, Fine..... per lb 70

Para, Medium..... per lb 60

Para, Coarse..... per lb 50

East India..... per lb 50

Carthagen, etc..... per lb 53

Guayaquil..... per lb 53

Indigo—Duty FREE.

Jobbing business only.

Bengal..... per lb 1 65

Oude..... per lb 1 30

Kurpan..... per lb 1 10

Madras..... per lb 75

Manila..... per lb 90

Guatemala..... per lb 1 30

Caracas..... (gold)..... per lb 55

Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2 cents per lb; Railroad, 70 cents per 100 lb; Boiler and Plate, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pig, \$9 per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb.

Firm but quiet.

Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash) per ton 42 50

Pig, American, No. 1..... per ton 40 00

Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold)..... per ton 92 50

Bar Swedes, assorted sizes..... per ton 135 00

Bar, English and American, refined..... per ton 105 00

do do do Common..... per ton 95 00

Scroll, English..... per ton 125 00

Ovals and Half Round, English..... per ton 130 00

Band, English..... per ton 135 00

Horse Shoe..... per ton 130 00

Rods, English, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch..... per ton 107 50

Hoop, English..... per ton 140 00

Nail Rod..... per lb 9 1/2

Sheet, Russia..... per lb 24

Sheet, English, Single, Double and Treble..... per lb 6 1/2

do Am. do do do..... per lb 6 1/2

Rails, English..... (gold)..... per ton 58 00

do American..... per ton 50 00

Ivory—Duty, 10 per cent ad val.

East India, Prime..... per lb 3 00

East India, Billiard Ball..... per lb 4 50

African, West Coast, Prime..... per lb 2 75

African, Scivello, West Coast..... per lb 1 75

Laths—Duty, 20 per cent ad val.

Steady.

Eastern..... per M 2 25

Lead—Duty, Pig, \$2 per 100 lb; Old Lead, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pipe and Sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Firm.

Galena..... per 100 lb 9 75

Spanish..... per 100 lb 9 12 1/2

German, Refined..... per 100 lb 9 12 1/2

English..... per 100 lb 9 12 1/2

Bar..... per lb 12

Pipe and Sheet..... per lb 16

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 50 per cent ad val.

Less active but firm.

Oak, (slaughter), light..... per lb 34

do middle..... per lb 41

do heavy..... per lb 41

do crop..... per lb 40

Hemlock, middle, R. Grande & B. Ayres..... per lb 34 1/2

do middle, California..... per lb 34 1/2

do middle, Orinoco, etc..... per lb 31 1/2

do light, R. Grande & B. Ayres..... per lb 31

do light, Orinoco, etc..... per lb 30

do heavy, R. Grande & B. Ayres..... per lb 34 1/2

do heavy, California..... per lb 34 1/2

do heavy, Orinoco, etc..... per lb 28

do good damaged..... per lb 28

do poor damaged..... per lb 29

do upper, in rough, slaughter..... per lb 24

Oak, upper, in rough, slaughter..... per lb 34

Lime—Duty: 10 per cent ad val.

Quiet.

Rockland, common..... per bbl. 1 20

do lump..... per bbl. 1 60

Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.—Duty, Lumber, 20 per cent ad val.; Staves, 10 per cent ad val.; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE. Lumber and Timber of all kinds, unmanufactured, product of the British North American Provinces, FREE.

Good demand, and prices firm.

Spruce, Eastern..... per M feet 18 00

Bird's-Eye Maple, Logs sup. feet..... per M feet 8

Black Walnut, Logs..... per M feet 8

Black Walnut, Crotches..... per M feet 18

Bik Walnut, Figured and Blistered..... per M feet 22

Yellow Pine Timber..... per M feet 70 00

White Oak, Logs..... per M feet 60 00

White Oak, Plank..... per M feet 60 00

White Pine Shipping Boards..... per M feet 30 00

STAVES—

White oak, pipe, extra..... per M. 160 00

do pipe, heavy..... per M. 180 00

White oak, pipe, light..... per M. 110 00

do pipe, culls..... per M. 130 00

do hhd., extra..... per M. 130 00

do hhd., heavy..... per M. 110 00

do hhd., light..... per M. 70 00

do hhd., culls..... per M. 60 00

do bbl., extra..... per M. 125 00

do bbl., heavy..... per M. 90 00

do bbl., light..... per M. 55 00

do bbl., culls..... per M. 35 00

Red oak, hhd., heavy..... per M. 70 00

do hhd., light..... per M. 40 00

HEADING—white oak, hhd..... per M. 130 00

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.

Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, per foot..... 75

do St. Domingo, ordinary logs..... per foot 1 10

do Port-au-Platt, crotches..... per foot 17

do Port-au-Platt, logs..... per foot 14

do Nuevitas..... per foot 18

do Mansanilla..... per foot 18

do Mexican..... per foot 20

do Honduras (American wood)..... per foot 15

Cedar, Nuevitas..... per foot 20

do Mansanilla..... per foot 17

do Mexican..... per foot 15

do Florida..... per cubic ft. 1 50

Rosewood, Rio Janeiro..... per lb 5

do Bahia..... per lb 4

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon.

The market has been inactive, but closes steady.

New Orleans..... per gall. 75

Porto Rico..... per gall. 45

Cuba Muscovado..... per gall. 37 1/2

do Claved..... per gall. 55

English Islands..... per gall. 67 1/2

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe 5 cents per lb (Cash).

Firm.

Cut, 4d., 60d..... per 100 lb 5 25

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon.

The market has been dull and drooping.

Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity	31 1/2 @ 32
Refined, free	65 @ 70
do in bond	51 @ 52
Naphtha, refined	43 @ 44
Residuum	50 @ 55

Plaster Paris—Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 cent ad val.

Blue Nova Scotia	ton @
White Nova Scotia	ton @ 3 50
Calcined, eastern	bbl @ 2 40
Calcined, city mills	bbl @ 2 50

Provisions—Duty: cheese and butter, 4 cents; beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents per lb. Produce of the British North American Provinces. Free.

The speculation in Pork has been inactive, but the market ruled firm.

Beef, plain mess	bbl 9 00 @ 12 00
do mess, extra (new)	12 00 @ 14 00
do prime mess	nominal
do India	nominal
do India mess	nominal
Pork, prime mess (new)	25 00 @ 25 50
do clear (new)	nominal
do mess, West'n, (1 year old and new)	27 00 @ 32 00
do prime, West'n, (old and new)	23 00 @
do thin mess	nominal
Lard, in bbls	19 @ 24
Hams, pickled	21 @ 24
do dry salted	20 @ 21 1/2
Shoulders, pickled	16 @ 17
do dry salted	15 @ 16
Beef hams	bbl 25 00 @ 30 00

Rice—Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents per lb.; paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents per lb.

Firm but quiet.

Carolina	100 lb 10 00 @ 10 75
East India, dressed	9 00 @ 10 00
Patna, cargo styles	@

Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100 lb; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb.

Turks Islands	bush 52 1/2 @ 55
Cadiz	@
Liverpool, ground	sack @
do fine, Ashton's	@
do fine, Worthington's	@
do fine, Jeffreys & Darcy's	@
do fine, Marshall's	@

Saltpetre—Duty: crude, 2 1/2 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent per lb.

Refined, pure (cash)	bbl @ 22
Crude (cash)	14 @
Nitrate soda (cash)	6 1/2 @ 6 1/4

Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1 cent per lb; canary, 8 1/2 bushel of 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 cent ad val.

We notice sales 10,000 Calcutta Linseed to arrive at Boston at \$2.20 gold.

Clover	bush 23 @ 26
Timothy, reaped	bush 5 00 @ 5 50
Canary	bush @
Linseed, American, clean	bush @
do American, rough	bush 2 25 @ 2 50
do Calcutta (at Boston)	8 10 @ 8 12 1/2
do Calcutta (at New York)	3 20 @
do Bombay (at New York)	@ 3 20

Shot—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Drop	bbl @ 14
Buck	@ 15

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent.

Tatlees, No. 1 @ 3	bbl 13 50 @ 14 00
Tayasams, superior, No. 1 @ 2	12 00 @ 12 50
do medium, No. 3 @ 4	10 50 @ 11 00
Canton, re-reeled, No. 1 @ 2	13 00 @ 13 25
do usual reel	none
Japan, superior	13 00 @ 13 50
do No. 1 @ 8	10 50 @ 12 00
China thrown	18 00 @ 21 00

Soap—Duty: 1 cent per lb, and 25 percent ad val.

Market firm.

Castile (gold)	bbl 17 @
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Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 per lb.

Quiet.

Plates, foreign (cash)	bbl 10 1/2 @ 10 1/4
do domestic	9 1/2 @ 10

Spices—Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50 cents; and cloves, 20 cents; pepper and pimento, 15 cents; and ginger root, 5 cents per lb. (All cash.)

There has been a fair business.

Casia, gold	bbl 7 1/2 @ 8 00
do (in bond)	25 1/2 @ 26
Ginger, race and African	19 @ 23
Mace	1 15 @ 1 17 1/2
Nutmegs, No. 1	(gold) 85 @ 86
Pepper	32 @ 33
do gold (in bond)	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Pimento, Jamaica	24 @ 26
do (in bond)	4 @ 4 1/2
Cloves	35 @ 37 1/2

Spirits—Duty: Brandy, first proof, \$3 per gallon, other liquors, \$2.50.

Domestic whisky has been firm.

Brandy, Cognac	gold 4 50 @ 9 00
do Rochelle	4 25 @ 4 60
Rum, St. Croix	2 25 @ 3 00
Gin, Holland	2 60 @ 3 10

Whiskey, Scotch	do 3 50 @ 4 00
Domestic Liquors—Cash	
Alcohol, 50 and 95 cent	4 30 @
Brandy, gin, and pure spirits	@ 2 89
Rum, pure	@ 2 85
Whisky	in bbls 2 19 @ 2 20

Steel—Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents per lb or under, 2 1/2 cents; over 7 cents and not above 1 1/2, 3 cents per lb; over 1 1/2 cents, 3 1/2 cents per lb and 10 percent ad val. (Store prices.)

English, cast (2d & 1st qty)	bbl 19 @ 24
do spring (2d & 1st qty)	12 @ 14
do blister (2d & 1st qty)	13 @ 14
do machinery	14 @ 16
German	(2d & 1st qty) 15 @ 17
American blister	12 @ 14
do cast, hammered	20 @ 22
do cast, rolled	13 @ 16
do spring	12 @ 14
Milan, (in bond)	@

Sugar—Duty: on raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 8; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 8 1/2; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Molado, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

The market has fluctuated daily, with very little doing closing firm.

New Orleans	bbl @
do clarified	@
St. Croix	13 @ 16
Porto Rico	13 @ 16
Cuba, Muscovado	13 @ 16
do fair refining	11 1/2 @
do good refining	12 @
do fair to good grocery	13 @ 14
do box, Nos. 7 @ 10	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do box, Nos. 11 @ 12	12 1/2 @ 13
do box, Nos. 13 @ 15	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
do box, Nos. 16 @ 18	14 1/2 @ 16
do box, Nos. 19 @ 20	16 1/2 @ 17
White	11 @ 11 1/2
Manila	11 @ 11 1/2
Brazil, brown	11 @ 11 1/2
Melado	7 @ 9
Stuarts' loaf	@
do best crushed	@ 19 1/2
do granulated	@ 19 1/2
do white—A	@ 18 1/2
do yellow—C	@ 17 1/2

Sumac—Duty: 10 percent ad val.

Sicily	ton 110 00 @ 175 00
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Tallow—Duty: 1 cent per lb. Product of the British North American Provinces, free.

The market has continued active and buoyant; demand mostly for home consumption.

American, prime, country and city	bbl 12 1/2 @ 13
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Teas—Duty: 25 cents per lb.

The market has been quiet.

Hyson	1 10 @ 1 65
Young Hyson	90 @ 1 50
Gunpowder and Imp	1 20 @ 1 90
Hyson Skin and Twankay	90 @ 90
Japan (uncolored)	95 @ 1 25
Oolong	80 @ 1 70
Souchong and Congou	55 @ 1 50

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 percent ad val. Plate and sheets andterne plates, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Market dull.

Banca	(gold) bbl 28 1/2 @ 27
Straita	(gold) 24 @ 24 1/2
English	(gold) 24 @ 24 1/2
Plates, charcoal I. C.	bbox 14 00 @
do I. C. coke	10 00 @ 13 00
Terne, coke	10 25 @ 10 50
do charcoal	15 00 @ 15 50

Tobacco—Duty: leaf 38 cents per lb; and manufactured, 50 cents per lb.

Is less active.

Kentucky—	
Lugs and low leaf	bbl 6 @ 9
Medium to good	10 @ 16
Fine to select	18 @ 20

Seed Leaf—

Connecticut and N. York, fillers	7 @ 10
do do runners	15 @ 30
do do run'g lots	12 @ 15
Pennsylvania and Ohio, fillers	6 @ 7
do do wrappers	10 @ 15
do do running lots	9 @ 11

Foreign—

Havana, wrappers (duty paid)	1 20 @ 2 00
do assorted (duty paid)	1 00 @ 1 50
do fillers (duty paid)	90 @ 1 10
Yara, assorted (duty paid)	80 @ 1 00
Cuba, assorted (duty paid)	70 @ 80
St. Domingo, assorted (in bond)	6 @ 20
Amblema, Giron, and Carmen (in bond)	6 @ 20

Manufactured—Tax paid.

5's and 7's—best	@
do medium	@
do common	@
10's and 12's—Best	55 @ 62 1/2
do medium	50 @ 55
do common	37 1/2 @ 45
Half pounds, bright—best	@
do medium	@
do common	@
82's	@
Negrohead twist, (Western)	@
do (city made)	@
Pounds (Western)—extra fine, bright	1 00 @ 1 05
do do Fine	90 @ 1 00
Pounds (Western)—medium	80 @ 85
do do common	65 @ 75

Pounds (Virginia)—extra fine,

do bright	@
do do fine	@
do do medium	@
Navy pounds—best	65 @ 70
do medium	60 @ 65
do common	50 @ 60

Whalebone—Duty: foreign fishery, 5 cent ad val.

Quiet.

South Sea	bbl 1 75 @ 1 80
North west coast	@
Ochotak	1 55 @ 1 90
Arctic	1 95 @ 2 00

Wine—Duty: value set over 50 cents per gallon 20 cents per gallon and 25 percent ad valorem; over 50 and not over 100, 50 cents per gallon and 25 percent ad valorem; over \$1 per gallon, \$1 per gallon and 25 percent ad val.

Madeira	bbl 5 50 @ 15 00
Sherry	4 00 @ 13 00
Port	3 00 @ 11 00
Burgundy port	1 75 @ 2 40
Lisbon	@ 2 60
Sicily Madeira	1 80 @ 2 00
Red, Spanish and Sicily	1 60 @ 1 90
Marselles Madeira	1 75 @ 1 90
do port	1 85 @ 2 00
Malaga, dry (gold)	@ 1 15
do sweet (gold)	@ 1 10
Claret, low grades (gold)	bbl 35 00 @ 50 00
do low grades (gold) dozen	2 75 @ 3 00

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3 50 per 100 lb, and 15 percent ad val.

No. 0 to 18	25 ct. off list.
No. 19 to 36	35 ct. off list.
Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plate	bbl 8 @

Wool—Duty: costing 12 cents or less per lb, 8 cents per lb; over 12 and not more than 24, 4 cents; over 24 and not over 32, 10, and 18 percent ad valorem; over 32, 12 cents per lb, and 10 percent ad valorem; on the skin, 20 percent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

The market has ruled very inactive, and quotations are nominally the same; to effect free sales a decline would be necessary.

American, Saxony fleece	bbl 75 @ 77
do full blood Merino	70 @ 72
do 1/2 and 3/4 Merino	68 @ 70
do native and 1/2 Merino	60 @ 62
Extra, pulled	65 @ 67
Superfine, pulled	65 @ 67
No. 1, pulled	60 @ 62
California, fine, unwashed	40 @ 42
do common, unwashed	35 @ 37
Peruvian, unwashed	32 @ 34
Chilian Merino, unwashed	32 @ 34
do Mestiza, unwashed	30 @ 32
Valparaiso, unwashed	27 @ 28
S. American Merino, unwashed	35 @ 37
do Mestiza, unwashed	32 @ 34
do common, washed	25 @ 27
do Entre Rios, washed	40 @ 42
do Creole, unwashed	27 @ 30
do Cordova, washed	45 @ 47
Cape Good Hope, unwashed	35 @ 37
East India, washed	35 @ 37
African, unwashed	32 @ 35
do washed	42 @ 45
Mexican, unwashed	25 @ 27
Texas	Nominal
Smyna, unwashed	25 @ 27
do washed	42 @ 45
Syrian, unwashed	25 @ 27

Zinc—Duty: pig or block, \$1 50 per 100 lb; sheet 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Sheet	bbl 13 @ 18 1/2
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Freights—

The shipments have been limited. To Liverpool per packets, corn at 3/4d, and wheat at 4d; cotton at 1/4d, and per steamer, cotton at 1/4d, and cheese at 40s.

To LIVERPOOL:		s. d.	s. d.
Cotton	bbl	1 0	1 3
Flour	bbl	7 6	10 00
Petroleum	ton	10 00	15 00
Heavy goods	ton	10 00	15 00
Corn, bulk and bags	bush	@	4
Wheat, bulk and bags	bush	@	4
Beef	tee	@	4
Pork	bbl	@	4
To LONDON:		s. d.	s. d.
Heavy goods	ton	15	17 6
Oil	bbl	15	20
Flour	bbl	5 00	2 0
Petroleum	tee	@	3 6
Beef	bbl	@	2 9
Pork	bbl	@	6
Wheat, in ship's bags	bush	@	5 4
Corn, bulk and bags	bush	@	5 4
To GLASGOW:		s. d.	s. d.
Flour	bbl	16	@
Wheat	bush	@	@
Corn, bulk and bags	bush	@	@
Petroleum	bbl	@	@
Heavy goods	ton	@	20 00
Oil	ton	20	@ 25 00
Beef	tee	4	@
Pork	bbl	3	@
To HAVRE:		s. d.	s. d.
Cotton	bbl	@	@
Hops	bbl	1	@
Beef and pork	bbl	1	@
Measurement goods	ton	10	@
Wheat, in ship's bags	bush	@	@
Flour	bbl	@	@
Petroleum	tee	5	@ 6
Lard, tallow, cut meats, etc	ton	8 00	@ 10 00
Ashes, pot and pearl	ton	35	@
To MELBOURNE (Br. ves.)	foot	37 1/2	@
To SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Br. ves.)	foot	37 1/2	@
To SAN FRANCISCO, by clipper:	foot	65	@ 70
Measurement goods	foot	@	@
Heavy goods	foot	@	1 1/2
Coal	ton	@	@

The Railway Monitor.

RAILROADS IN INDIA.—Mr. Juland Danvers, the government director of the Indian railway companies, states, in his annual report, just issued, that the present system of guaranteed railways comprises a length of 4,917 miles, of which 3,186 are now open for traffic. The net profits in the year ending the 30th of June, 1863, on 2,151 miles of railway, amounted to £690,834, and to £975,077 in the year ending the 30th of June, 1864, on 2,489 miles. The number of passengers conveyed in the latter year was 11,781,683, compared with 9,242,540 in the former. The total expenditure of capital on the lines which are open, or in course of construction, amounted on the 1st of May, 1865, to £54,942,029. The expenditure this year, it is estimated, will amount to rather more than £5,000,000—about £1,800,000 to be expended in England, and £3,350,000 in India. The total amount estimated to be required for the undertakings, as now sanctioned, will reach £77,500,000. The number of shareholders at the end of the year 1864 was 29,303 in England, and 777 in India—the latter number consisting of 384 Europeans and 393 natives. There were also 6,453 debenture holders. Up to the end of 1864 the government had advanced £13,160,539 to the railway companies for guaranteed interest, but about £3,300,000 had been paid back out of the earnings of the railways, leaving nearly £10,000,000 still due to the government. The charge upon the government was £2,567,743 in the past year, and by the 1st of January next it will probably have increased to £2,700,000; but the receipts from traffic, which go in diminution of this, and which in the year 1863-'64 amounted to £1,000,000, will in 1864-'65 probably reach £1,300,000. Year by year the revenue will approach nearer and nearer to the amount of the guaranteed interest, and at last the government will not only be relieved of the annual payment altogether, but the railways will begin to earn more than the guaranteed rate, and to discharge their debt for previous advances out of half the excess profits above five per cent. Although it will be some time before the government will receive back the large sum due to them, there is enough in the present condition of the lines to encourage the hope that ultimately it will be paid, and in the meantime the State obtains advantages which fully compensate for the liability it has incurred. Mr. Danvers holds that no country in the world will derive greater advantages from railways than India; that the traffic on the main lines may be expected to be enormous; and when they earn six, eight, or ten per cent the difficulty which now exists in inducing capitalists to promote public works in India will be removed.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.—On the 15th inst. a shocking disaster occurred on the Housatonic Railroad, by which about a dozen persons were killed, many more fatally injured, and nearly every passenger on board the smashed train more or less maimed or scalded. This murderous result comes of criminal negligence. A new engine was being tried on the road near Bridgeport. No notice to those on the track was given, and in a short time the loose engine came

up with a backing train, split the rear car into two parts, and, before entering the second car, burst its boiler, scattering the debris and steam in all directions. The blame of this disaster must be brought home to some one, and it is to be hoped that a just judge and jury will give the murderer his deserts. Such recklessness, where human life is involved, is unpardonable, and ought not to go unscathed.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The directors of the Iowa Central Railroad Company have decided to make immediate surveys from Cedar Falls to the Missouri State line, to open stock subscription books in each county through which the road is to pass, and to commence work as soon as the required amount of capital shall have been subscribed. The road is to pass from Cedar Falls through Toledo, Oskaloosa, Eddyville and Albia to the State line, where it will form a junction with the North Missouri Railroad, about to be extended from Hudson City, its present terminus. Northward of Cedar Falls the road is completed to Waverley, whence to the line of Minnesota the work of construction is progressing, as is also the construction of the Minnesota division of the line. The aggregate of these completed and nascent sections will form a great through line between St. Paul and St. Louis, uniting the upper with the central portions of the Mississippi Valley by the most direct route.

BUFFALO AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.—It is stated that the stock of this company (late Buffalo and Allegany) has been fully taken up. The track from Buffalo to Aurora will be laid by the 1st of January next, and the whole of the work will be prosecuted to completion as fast as possible.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The following are the gross earnings of eleven of the principal railroads for the month of July, 1865, compared with those of July, 1864:

Railroads.	Gross Earnings.		Increase.	
	1864.	1865.	Absolute.	Per cent.
Atlantic and Great Western...	\$332,098	\$595,523	\$263,425	80.00
Chicago and Alton	213,960	315,944	101,984	47.66
Chicago and Northwestern...	477,742	688,171	210,429	44.05
Chicago and Rock Island.....	195,103	232,287	37,184	18.70
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	214,533	226,047	11,514	5.36
Erie Railway.....	994,316	1,152,508	158,192	15.94
Illinois Central.....	423,578	527,588	104,010	24.53
Marietta and Cincinnati.....	89,538	108,651	19,113	21.36
Michigan Central.....	283,245	329,105	45,860	16.18
Michigan So. & No. Indiana.....	279,129	309,068	29,939	10.73
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago...	506,640	612,127	105,487	20.82
Total 11 roads.....	\$3,984,877	\$5,097,629	\$1,107,752	27.79

The gross earnings of nine of the above railroads for the first six months of the years 1864 and 1865 compare as follows:

Railroads.	Gross Earnings.		Increase.	
	1864.	1865.	Absolute.	Per cent.
Chicago and Alton.....	\$1,112,614	\$2,038,040	\$925,426	83.17
Chicago and Northwestern.....	2,385,506	3,286,816	901,310	37.78
Chicago and Rock Island.....	1,304,237	1,566,930	262,693	20.08
Erie Railway.....	6,247,253	7,071,523	824,270	13.20
Illinois Central.....	2,544,530	3,197,303	652,773	25.65
Marietta and Cincinnati.....	555,302	653,108	97,806	17.61
Michigan Central.....	1,775,694	2,034,049	258,355	14.55
Michigan So. & No. Indiana.....	1,812,534	2,265,240	452,706	24.98
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago.....	3,005,928	4,215,888	1,209,960	40.25
Total (6 months).....	20,643,588	26,328,177	5,684,589	27.53
Earnings in July.....	3,438,246	4,276,069	837,823	24.36

Total (7 months)..... \$34,081,834 \$30,604,236 \$3,477,598 10.27

We give below the first portion of a table which shows the monthly earnings of the principal railroads for the three years 1863, 1864 and 1865:

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Chicago and Alton.				Chicago & Northwestern.				Chicago and Rock Island.				Erie Railway.			
1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.	
(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(281 m.)		(502 m.)	(502 m.)	(502 m.)		(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)		(724 m.)	(724 m.)	(724 m.)	
\$109,550	\$100,991	\$251,903	Jan...	\$232,308	\$273,876	\$535,675	Jan...	\$140,024	\$158,735	\$305,554	Jan...	\$845,695	\$984,837	\$1,008,341	Jan...
101,355	154,418	252,583	Feb...	202,321	317,859	481,165	Feb...	120,225	175,482	246,381	Feb...	859,949	954,188	954,188	Feb...
104,372	195,803	288,159	Mar...	221,709	390,335	506,390	Mar...	132,512	243,150	289,403	Mar...	956,445	1,114,508	1,240,628	Mar...
122,064	162,723	263,149	April...	240,051	371,461	467,710	April...	126,798	185,013	186,172	April...	948,059	1,099,507	1,472,130	April...
132,301	178,786	312,316	May...	280,209	466,880	568,904	May...	144,995	198,679	227,260	May...	848,783	1,072,293	1,339,379	May...
145,542	206,090	348,985	June...	359,888	565,145	727,193	June...	170,937	243,178	311,180	June...	770,148	1,041,975	1,225,528	June...
149,137	224,257	315,944	July...	275,506	482,054	688,171	July...	139,142	224,980	232,287	July...	731,243	994,317	1,102,803	July...
157,948	312,165	—	Aug...	299,607	519,306	—	Aug...	160,306	307,874	—	Aug...	687,092	1,105,344	—	Aug...
170,044	354,554	—	Sep...	475,186	655,304	—	Sep...	210,729	375,800	—	Sep...	816,801	1,301,005	—	Sep...
170,910	320,879	—	Oct...	551,122	708,714	—	Oct...	210,080	324,805	—	Oct...	965,294	1,222,563	—	Oct...
156,869	307,803	—	Nov...	435,945	705,496	—	Nov...	196,435	326,617	—	Nov...	1,024,649	1,224,909	—	Nov...
153,294	252,015	—	Dec...	404,183	545,943	—	Dec...	201,134	321,037	—	Dec...	1,035,321	1,324,217	—	Dec...
\$1,673,706	\$2,770,484	\$ —	Year...	\$3,975,935	\$5,902,383	\$ —	Year...	\$1,959,267	\$3,065,470	\$ —	Year...	\$10,460,481	\$13,420,643	\$ —	Year...

Hudson River.				Illinois Central.				Marietta and Cincinnati.				Michigan Central.			
1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.	
(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)		(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)		(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)		(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	
\$458,963	\$501,231	\$325,936	Jan...	\$299,944	\$327,900	\$546,410	Jan...	\$38,203	\$77,010	\$98,112	Jan...	\$242,073	\$352,435	\$306,334	Jan...
425,047	473,240	418,711	Feb...	271,083	416,538	522,555	Feb...	53,778	74,409	86,626	Feb...	245,838	278,848	279,137	Feb...
366,802	356,626	434,870	Mar...	275,643	459,762	592,376	Mar...	60,540	89,901	93,503	Mar...	236,432	348,802	344,228	Mar...
270,676	278,540	311,540	April...	289,224	423,797	491,297	April...	64,306	72,380	82,186	April...	238,495	338,276	337,340	April...
244,771	281,759	334,687	May...	334,687	406,373	454,604	May...	35,326	83,993	73,842	May...	236,453	271,553	401,456	May...
202,392	253,049	310,049	June...	407,992	510,100	590,061	June...	40,706	78,697	110,186	June...	206,221	265,780	365,663	June...
190,264	273,726	—	July...	343,929	423,578	537,888	July...	58,704	91,809	108,651	July...	193,328	263,944	339,105	July...
219,561	306,585	—	Aug...	511,305	640,179	—	Aug...	52,864	90,972	—	Aug...	215,449	346,781	—	Aug...
268,100	361,090	—	Sep...	478,576	799,236	—	Sep...	77,112	93,078	—	Sep...	308,168	408,445	—	Sep...
302,174	340,900	—	Oct...	496,433	661,301	—	Oct...	80,540	93,546	—	Oct...	375,488	410,829	—	Oct...
265,750	340,788	—	Nov...	437,679	657,141	—	Nov...	78,764	96,908	—	Nov...	339,794	405,510	—	Nov...
484,550	507,552	—	Dec...	434,531	603,402	—	Dec...	68,863	95,453	—	Dec...	306,186	376,470	—	Dec...
\$3,726,140	\$4,274,556	\$ —	Year...	\$4,571,028	\$6,329,447	\$ —	Year...	\$710,225	\$1,082,165	\$ —	Year...	\$3,168,065	\$3,970,946	\$ —	Year...

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.			MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.			MARKET.		
		Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.	Ask'd	
Railroad:									Railroad:					
Atlantic and Great Western:							Des Moines Valley:							
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879	98		Mortgage Bonds.	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug.	1872			
2d do do do	2,000,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds.	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874			
Eastern Coal Fields Branch, do	400,000	7	do	1882			Detroit and Milwaukee:							
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879	98		1st Mortgage, convertible.	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875			
2d do do do	777,500	7	do	1881			2d do do	1,000,000	8	do	1864			
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876	98		Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:							
2d do do do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883			1st Mortgage.	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1876			
Atlantic and St. Lawrence:							Dubuque and Sioux City:							
Dollar Bonds.	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			1st Mortgage, 1st section.	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863			
Sterling Bonds.	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878			1st do 2d section.	600,000	7	do	1864			
Baltimore and Ohio:							Eastern (Mass.):							
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834.	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	98	100%	Mortgage, convertible.	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872			
do do 1835.	1,123,500	5	Jan. & July	1875	98%		do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874			
do do 1850.	700,000	6	do	1880	99		East Pennsylvania:							
do do 1853.	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	101		Sinking Fund Bonds.	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888			
Bellefontaine Line:							Elmira and Williamsport:							
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible.	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			1st Mortgage.	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	99	100	
1st do do extended.	422,000	7	do	70-79			Erie Railway:							
2d do do do	116,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage.	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	101%	102%	
1st do (P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible.	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879	102		
2d do do	347,000	7	do				3d do do	6,000,000	6	do	1883	100%	103	
Belvidere and Peoria:							4th do do convertible.	3,634,600	7	April & Oct	1880			
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888			
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885			Erie and Northeast:							
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug.	1877			Mortgage.	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			
Blossburg and Corning:							Galena and Chicago Union:							
Mortgage Bonds.	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			1st Mortgage, sinking fund.	1,981,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882	100	103	
Boston, Concord and Montreal:							2d do do	1,336,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	100	100	
1st Mortgage.	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1865	99		Grand Junction:							
1st do do	300,000	6	do	1865			Mortgage.	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870			
2d do do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			Great Western (Ill.):							
3d do do	100,000	6	do	1870			1st Mortgage West. Division.	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868			
Sinking Fund Bonds.	200,000	6	do	1889			do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865			
Boston and Lowell:							Hannibal and St. Joseph:							
Mortgage Bonds.	400,000	6	do	1873	98	95	Land Grant Mortgage.	3,344,000	7	April & Oct	1881	93		
Buffalo, New York and Erie:							Convertible Bonds.	822,000	7	Jan. & July	1883			
1st Mortgage.	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877			Harrisburg and Lancaster:							
2d do do	426,714	7	May & Nov.	1872			New Dollar Bonds.	661,000	6	do	1883			
Buffalo and State Line:							Hartford and New Haven:							
1st Mortgage.	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			1st Mortgage.	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883			
Income.	200,000	7	Jan. & July	69-72			Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:							
Erie and Northeast.	400,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage.	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876			
Camden and Amboy:							2d do sinking fund.	1,000,000	6	do	1876			
Sterling Loan.	3,061,458	6	Ap'l & Oct.	67-75			Housatonic:							
Dollar Loans.	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883			1st Mortgage.	191,000	6	do	1877			
Dollar Loan.	887,000	6	May & Nov.	1889	99		Hudson River:							
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan.	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893	99	100	1st Mortgage.	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870	100		
Camden and Atlantic:							1st do do	110,000	6	do	1869			
1st Mortgage.	1,035,275	7	Feb. & Aug.	1873			2d do sinking fund.	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885	100		
Catawissa:							3d do do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov.	1877			
1st Mortgage.	141,000	7	do	1882			Convertible.	1,002,000	7	do	1867	98		
Central of New Jersey:							Huntington and Broad Top:							
1st Mortgage.	1,400,000	7	do	65-70	100		1st Mortgage.	500,000	6	do	1870			
2d do do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	104		2d do do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1875			
Central Ohio:							Illinois Central:							
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1890	90	93	1st Mortgage, convertible.	7,975,500	7	April & Oct	1875	112	112	
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov.	1890			1st do Sterling.	2,896,500	6	do	1875			
2d do do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1895			Redemption Bonds.	2,086,000	6	do	1890			
3d do do (Sinking Fund).	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882			Indiana Central:							
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July	1876	50		1st Mortgage, convertible.	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			
Income.	1,192,300	7	do	57-62	57		2d do do	364,000	10	do	1870			
Cheshire:							Indianapolis and Cincinnati:							
Mortgage Bonds.	600,000	6	do	65-80	90		1st Mortgage.	500,000	7	do	1866			
Chicago and Alton:							2d do do	400,000	7	do	1862			
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	554,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	95	98	Real Estate Mortgage.	200,000	7	do	1855			
1st do do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	95		Indianapolis and Madison:							
2d do do	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882	86	88	1st Mortgage.	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881			
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:							Jeffersonville:							
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	109	110	1st Mortgage.	187,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1861			
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883			2d do do	392,000	7	April & Oct	1873			
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860).	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890			Joliet and Chicago:							
Chicago and Great Eastern:							1st Mortgage, sinking fund.	500,000	8	do	1883			
1st Mortgage.	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1894			Kennebec and Portland:							
Chicago and Milwaukee:							1st Mortgage.	600,000	6	do	1870			
1st Mortgage (consolidated).	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898	93		2d do do	280,000	6	do	1861			
Chicago and Northwestern:							3d do do	250,000	6	do	1862			
Preferred Sinking Fund.	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885	93	95	La Crosse and Milwaukee:							
1st Mortgage.	3,600,000	7	do	1885	80	81	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division.	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872			
Interest Bonds.	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863	76	82	2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			
2d Mortgage.	2,000,000	6	do	1890			Lehigh Valley:							
Extension Bonds.	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1865			1st Mortgage.	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873	94	95%	
Chicago and Rock Island:							Little Miami:							
1st Mortgage.	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	100%	100%	1st Mortgage.	1,300,000	6	do	1883			
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:							Little Schuylkill:							
1st Mortgage.	879,000	7	do	1867			1st Mortgage, sinking fund.	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877			
2d do do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov.	1880			Long Island:							
Cincinnati and Zanesville:							Mortgage.	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	86	87%	
1st Mortgage.	1,800,000	7	do	1893			Extension Bonds.	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890			
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:							Louisville and Nashville:							
1st Mortgage.	510,000	7	Jan. & July	1890			1st Mortgage.	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1883			
Cleveland and Mahoning:							1st Lebanon Branch Mortgage.	41,000	7	do	18—			
1st Mortgage.	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1873			1st Memphis Branch Mortgage.	300,560	7	do	18—			
2d do do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			Marietta and Cincinnati:							
3d do do	648,200	8	do	1875			1st Mortgage, dollar.	1,691,293	7	do	1892	90		
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:							1st do sterling.	1,000,000	7	do	1892			
Dividend Bonds.	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1880			Michigan Central:							
Sanbury and Erie Bonds.	500,000	7	do	1878			Sterling.	467,489	6	Jan. & July	1872			
Cleveland and Pittsburg:							do convertible.	500,000	8	M'ch & Sep	1869			
2d Mortgage.	1,189,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1873			Dollar, do	2,230,500	8	do	1869			
3d do convertible.	1,166,000	7	do	1875			do do	215,000	8	April & Oct	1882			
4th do do	1,059,028	6	do	1892	73	73	Sink. Fund, do	4,328,000	8</					

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Railroad:						
New Haven and Northampton:						
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	108,000	6	do	1873		
New Jersey:						
Ferry Bonds of 1883	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873		
New London Northern:						
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
New York Central:						
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	94	
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887		
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883		
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	668,000	6	do	1883	87	
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	102 1/2	
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	102 1/2	
New York and Harlem:						
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	102	
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893		
2d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	95	
New York and New Haven:						
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866		
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875		
New York, Providence and Boston:						
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	73-78		
Northern Central:						
Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	86 1/2	87 1/2
York and Cumberland Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877		
Balt. and Susq. S'k's Fund Bonds	150,000	6	do	1866		
Northern New Hampshire:						
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874		
Northern (Ogdensburg):						
1st Mortgage	1,494,900	7	April & Oct	1859		
2d do	3,077,000	7	do	1861	82	
North Pennsylvania:						
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1875	84 1/2	85
Charted Mortgage	380,000	10	do	1887	108	108
North-Western Virginia:						
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873		97
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	95	
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885	98	
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885		
Norwich and Worcester:						
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874		
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870		
Ohio and Mississippi:						
1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	74	80
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875	74	80
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870		
Onondago and Syracuse:						
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	70-80		
Pacific:						
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	72-87	80	
Panama:						
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870		
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875		
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1872		
Penninsula:						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884		
Pennsylvania:						
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	104	108
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	100	101
2d do, sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875		
Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:						
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876		
Philadelphia and Erie:						
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877	97	
1st do (general)	3,500,000	6	Jan. & July	75-78	94	95
Philad., Germant. & Norristown:						
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865		
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885		
Philadelphia and Reading:						
Sterling Bonds of 1886	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867		
do do	182,400	5	do	1880		
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	93	94
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880		
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880		
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886		
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886		
Philadelphia and Trenton:						
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868		
Philad., Wilming. & Baltimore:						
Mortgage Loan	812,000	6	Jan. & July	1884		
Pittsburg and Connellsville:						
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889		
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:						
1st Mortgage	5,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	101 1/2	102 1/2
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	95	95
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	86	88
Pittsburg and Steubenville:						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881		
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881		
Racine and Mississippi:						
1st Mortgage (Eastern Div.)	680,000	8	Jan. & July	1875		
1st do (Western Div.)	758,000	8	do	1875		
Reading and Columbia:						
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879		
Raritan and Delaware Bay:						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1888		
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888		
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876		
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg:						
1st Mortgage (Potsdam & Watert.)	800,000	7	Jan. & Dec.	1874		
2d do do	200,000	7	do	1862		
1st do (Watertown & Rome)	123,000	7	Mch & Sept	1871		
2d do (do do)	800,000	7	do	1880		
Rutland and Burlington:						
1st Mortgage	1,800,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1863		
2d do	937,500	7	do	1863	18 1/2	
3d do	440,000	7	do	1863		
Sacramento Valley:						
1st Mortgage	400,000	10	Jan. & July	1875		
2d do	329,000	10	Feb. & Aug	1881		
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute:						
1st Mortgage	2,300,000	7	Semi an'ally	1894	90	
1st do preferred	2,800,000	7	do	1894	71	
2d do Income	1,700,000	7	May & Nov.	1894	70	
Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati:						
1st Mortgage	812,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1890	60	
2d do	185,000	7	do	1866		
3d do	318,500	7	do	1875		
Bonds and Scrip	118,227	7	var.	1878		
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark:						
1st Mortgage	1,290,000	7	April & Oct	1886		
Railroad:						
Second Avenue:						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:						
1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Staten Island:						
1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:						
1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
Terre Haute and Richmond:						
1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
Third Avenue (N. Y.):						
1st Mortgage	340,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:						
1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1885		
Toledo and Wabash:						
1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	85 1/2	90
1st do (L. E. Wab. & St. Lo.)	2,500,000	7	do	1865	86 1/2	90
2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875		
Sinking Fund Bonds	152,355	7	do	1865		
Equipment bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	80	
Troy and Boston:						
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
do do	650,000	7	do	1868		
Troy Union:						
Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
Union Pacific:						
1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s, 30 yr.)		6	Jan. & July	1895		
Land Grant Mortgage		7	April & Oct			
Vermont Central:						
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1861	75	
2d do	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	32	
Vermont and Massachusetts:						
1st Mortgage	990,525	6	Jan. & July	1865	92	
Warren:						
1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
Westchester and Philadelphia:						
1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1878		
2d do registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878		
Western (Mass.):						
1st Mortgage (\$800,000) Bonds	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	68-71		
Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875	96 1/2	
Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	66-76		
Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd		
Western Maryland:						
1st Mortgage	595,000	6	Jan. & July	1890	86 1/2	
1st do guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890	95	
Worcester and Nashua:						
1st Mortgage	76,000	6	May & Nov.	65-67		
York & Cumberland (North. Cent.):						
1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870		
2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877		87
Canal:						
Chesapeake and Delaware:						
1st Mortgage Bonds	2,657,348	6	Jan. & July	1886		
Chesapeake and Ohio:						
Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6	do	1885		
Delaware Division:						
1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	90	90
Delaware and Hudson:						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	600,000	7	June & Dec	1863		
2d do do do	900,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
Erie of Pennsylvania:						
1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
Interest Bonds	161,000	6	do	1868		
Lakigh Navigation:						
Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1870	83 1/2	94
Monongahela Navigation:						
Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
Morris:						
Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct</			

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.					Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.					Dividend.		Market.	
					Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd.						Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd.
Railroad.																	
Albany and Susquehanna.....	100	1,347,192							New York and Boston Air Line.....	100	788,047						
Alleghany Valley.....	50	1,947,600							New York Central.....	100	24,886,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3	89 1/2	90		
Alton and St. Louis.....	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 1/2					New York and Harlem.....	50	5,085,050						
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y. 100	100	919,153							do preferred.....	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4				
do do Pa.....	100	2,500,000							Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 3				
do do Ohio.....	100	5,000,000							New York and New Haven.....	100	2,880,839	Quarterly.	July 4				
Baltimore and Ohio.....	100	18,188,902	April and Oct.	Apr. 4	112	116 3/4			New York Providence & Boston.....	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	July 3	114			
Boston and Washington Branch.....	100	1,650,000	April and Oct.	Apr. 5					Ninth Avenue.....	100	795,360						
Bellefontaine Line.....	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3					Northern of New Hampshire.....	100	3,068,400	June and Dec.	June 3				
Belvidere, Delaware.....	100	967,112							Norfolk and Western.....	50	3,344,800	Quarterly.	July 3	90	92		
Berkshire.....	100	600,000	Quarterly.	July 1 1/2					North Pennsylvania.....	50	3,150,150			47	50		
Blossburg and Corning.....	50	320,000	June & Dec.	June 2 1/2					Norwich and Worcester.....	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	July 4		100		
Boston, Hartford and Erie.....	100	8,890,000	June & Dec.	June 3 1/2	11 1/2	13			Ohio and Mississippi.....	100	21,350,000			23	24 1/2		
Boston and Lowell.....	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	June 3 1/2	95				do preferred.....	100	2,979,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	60			
Boston and Maine.....	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July 4	112 1/2				Old Colony and Newport.....	100	3,408,600	Jan. and July	July 4	106			
Boston and Providence.....	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July 5	124				Orange and Alexandria.....	100	2,063,655						
Boston and Worcester.....	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4 1/2	124				Oswego and Syracuse.....	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4				
Brooklyn Central.....	100	492,150							Panama.....	100	5,000,000	Quarterly.	July 5	255	255		
Brooklyn City.....	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	140				Peninsula.....	100							
Brooklyn City and Newtown.....	100	396,000							Pennsylvania.....	50	20,000,000	May and Nov.	May 5	114 1/2	116		
Buffalo, New York and Erie.....	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2					Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent.....	100	218,100			42	46		
Buffalo and State Line.....	100	2,300,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5					Philadelphia and Erie.....	50	5,013,054			101 1/2	102		
Burlington and Missouri River.....	100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	July 5	125				Philadelphia and Reading.....	50	30,073,323	Mar. and Nov.	Mar.				
Camden and Amboy.....	100	441,443							Phila., Germant'n. & Norrist'n.....	50	1,358,100	Apr. and Oct.	Apr. 4				
Camden and Atlantic.....	100	620,800							Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore.....	50	8,657,300	Apr. and Oct.	Apr. 5	133			
do do preferred.....	100	681,665	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2					Pittsburg and Connellsville.....	50	1,770,414						
Cape Cod.....	50	1,150,000							Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.....	100	8,181,126	Quarterly.	July 3 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2		
Catawissa.....	50	2,300,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	49	25			Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4	96			
do preferred.....	50	2,425,300	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	49	50			Providence and Worcester.....	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July 4 1/2				
Central of New Jersey.....	100	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	97	90			Racine and Mississippi.....	100	2,360,700						
Central Ohio.....	50	871,900							Raritan and Delaware Bay.....	100	2,890,700						
Cheshire (preferred).....	100	2,085,925							Reading and Columbia.....	50	800,000	Jan. and July	July 4				
Chester Valley.....	50	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	97	90			Rensselaer and Saratoga.....	50	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July 5				
Chicago and Alton.....	100	2,425,300	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	98	98			Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.....	100	2,233,376						
Chicago Burlington and Quincy.....	100	8,676,510	May & Nov.	May 6	112	112			Rutland and Burlington.....	100	2,300,000						
Chicago and Great Eastern.....	100	1,000,000							St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute.....	100	1,700,000	Annually.	May 7	30	34		
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska.....	100	1,990,530							do do pref.....	100	2,000,000			55	60		
Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100	2,250,000							Sandusky, Dayton, and Cinclin.....	100	2,465,590						
Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	8,435,500	June & Dec.	June 3 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2			do do preferred.....	100	304,297	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 3				
do do pref.....	100	6,000,000	April and Oct.	Apr. 5	104 1/2	105 1/2			Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark.....	100	882,571						
Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	1,106,125							Schuykill Valley.....	50	576,000	Jan. and July	July 5				
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	May 4					Second Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct.	April.	50	75		
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.....	100	3,000,000							Shamokin Valley & Pottsville.....	50	869,450	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3				
Cincinnati and Zanesville.....	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	126	126			Sixth Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	750,000	Quarterly.		120	125		
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cinclin.....	100	4,000,000	April and Oct.	Apr. 4					Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. 100	100	1,800,130	Jan. and July	July 6				
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta.....	50	4,266,987	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	65 1/2	66			Terre Haute and Richmond.....	50	1,900,150	Jan. and July	July 4				
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	50	4,654,800	April and Oct.	Apr. 5	97	97 1/2			Third Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.	July 3				
Cleveland and Toledo.....	50	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July 3					Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw.....	100	1,700,000						
Columbus and Xenia.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2					do do 1st pref.....	100	1,700,000						
Concord.....	50	250,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2					do do 2d pref.....	100	1,000,000						
Concord and Portsmouth.....	100	500,000							Toledo and Wabash.....	50	2,442,350	June and Dec.	June 3				
Coney Island and Brooklyn.....	100	392,900							do do preferred.....	50	954,700	June and Dec.	June 3 1/2				
Connecticut and Passumpsic.....	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	July 3	72 1/2				Tioga.....	100	135,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2				
do do pref.....	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	July 4					Troy and Boston.....	100	607,111						
Connecticut River.....	100	1,591,100							Troy and Greenbush.....	100	274,400	June and Dec.	June 3				
Covington and Lexington.....	100	1,591,100							Utica and Black River.....	100	811,540	Jan. and July	July 2				
Dayton and Michigan.....	100	2,316,705							Vermont and Canada.....	100	2,250,000	June and Dec.	June 4				
Delaware.....	50	406,132	Jan. and July	July 3					Vermont and Massachusetts.....	110	2,214,225						
Delaware, Lacka. & Western.....	50	6,892,950	Jan. and July	July 10	146				Warren.....	100	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July 3	93 1/2	95		
Des Moines Valley.....	100	1,550,000							Westchester and Philadelphia.....	50	684,036						
Detroit and Milwaukee.....	100	952,350							Western (Mass.).....	50	5,685,000	Jan. and July	July 4	125			
do do pref.....	100	1,500,000							Worcester and Nashua.....	83 1/2	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July 3				
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	100	1,751,577							Wrightsville, York & Gettysburg.....	50	317,050	Jan. and July	July 1				
do do pref.....	100	1,982,180							Canal.								
Eastern, Mass.....	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July 3	90				Chesapeake and Delaware.....	25	1,343,563						
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.....	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	July 3					Chesapeake and Ohio.....	25	8,228,595						
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua.....	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 2 1/2					Delaware Division.....	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3	60	61 1/2		
Elmira and Williamsport.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July 2 1/2	59	60			Delaware and Hudson.....	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 10	137	138		
do do pref.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	59	100			Delaware and Raritan.....	100	398,910						
Erie.....	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 4	80 1/2	81			Delaware and Raritan.....	100	398,910	Jan. and July	July 5				
do preferred.....	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	81	82			Lancaster and Susquehanna.....	50	200,000						
Erie and Northeast.....	50	400,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5					Lehigh Navigation.....	50	4,282,950	May and Nov.	May 5	116	120		
Erie and Pittsburg.....	50	256,500							Monongahela Navigation.....	100	726,800						
Fitchburg.....	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July 3	103 1/2				Morris (consolidated).....	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4	75	80		
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100	1,900,000							do preferred.....	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	116	117		
do do pref.....	100	5,253,836							North Branch.....	50	138,056						
Hartford and New Haven.....	100	2,350,000	Quarterly.	July 3	145				Schuykill Navigation (consol.).....	50	1,906,307			46	50		
Housatonic.....	100	820,000							do do preferred.....	50	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	62	63 1/2		
do preferred.....	100	1,150,000	Jan. and July	July 4					Susquehanna and Tide-Water.....	50	2,050,070			16 1/2	17		
Hudson River.....	100	6,215,042	April and Oct.	Apr. 5	106 1/2	107			Union.....	50	2,750,000			34	40		
Huntington and Broad Top.....	50	617,500							West Branch and Susquehanna.....	100	1,						

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Amount outstanding.	DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
		Periods.	Last paid.	Bid.	Last sale.
Adriatic.....	25	\$300,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	5	85
Aetna.....	50	300,000 do	July 3% & 30 s.	5	94 1/4
Albany.....	30	150,000			
Albany City.....	100	300,000			
American.....	50	300,000 Jan. and July.	July 3% & 50 s.	5	135
American Exchange.....	100	300,000 March and Sep.	March.....	5	135
Arctic.....	50	500,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	5	87 1/4
Astor.....	25	250,000 Feb. and Aug.	July.....	5	101
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000 March and Sep.	March.....	5	100
Baltic.....	25	300,000 May and Nov.	May.....	5	130
Beekman.....	25	300,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	4	107
Bowery.....	25	300,000 June and Dec.	June.....	5	102
Brevoort.....	50	300,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	5	103 1/4
Broadway.....	25	300,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	6	72 1/4
Brooklyn (L. I.).....	17	153,000 do	Aug.....	10	135
Capital City (Albany).....	100	200,000			
Central Park.....	100	150,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	100
Citizens.....	20	300,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	10	78
City.....	70	210,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	4 p. sh.	136
Clinton.....	100	350,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	5	98
Columbia.....	100	200,000 do	July.....	5	102
Commerce.....	100	200,000 do	July.....	5	105
Commerce (Albany).....	100	200,000			
Commercial.....	50	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	5	135
Commonwealth.....	100	250,000 April and Oct.	April.....	5	139
Continental.....	100	500,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	7	171 1/4
Corn Exchange.....	50	400,000 March and Sep.	March.....	5	100
Croton.....	100	300,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	7 1/4	100 1/4
Eagle.....	40	300,000 April and Oct.	April.....	7 1/4	150 1/4
Empire City.....	100	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	7	135 1/4
Excelsior.....	50	200,000 do	July.....	5	102 1/4
Exchange.....	30	150,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	61 1/4
Firemen's Fund.....	17	204,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	5	104 1/4
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn).....	10	150,000 do	July.....	3 1/4	90 1/4
Fulton.....	25	150,000 do	July.....	5	104
Gallatin.....	50	150,000 May and Nov.	May.....	6	85
Gebhard.....	100	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	90 1/4
Germania.....	50	500,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	5	115
Globe.....	50	200,000 do	July.....	5	85
Goodhue.....	100	200,000 do	July.....	5	154 1/4
Greenwich.....	25	300,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	7	99
Grocers.....	50	300,000 March and Sep.	March.....	5	101
Guardian.....	20	200,000			
Hamilton.....	15	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	4	125
Hanover.....	50	400,000 do	July.....	6	130
Harmony (F. & M.).....	50	300,000 do	July.....	5	144
Hoffman.....	100	200,000			
Home.....	100	2,000,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	5	106
Hope.....	50	300,000 do	July.....	5	174 1/4
Howard.....	50	300,000 do	July.....	5	100
Humboldt.....	100	300,000 do	July.....	5	106
Importers and Traders.....	50	200,000 do	July.....	5	106
Indemnity.....	100	150,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	75
International.....	100	1,000,000 April and Oct.	April.....	5	100
Irving.....	25	300,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	105
Jefferson.....	30	300,000 March and Sep.	March.....	8	160
Jersey City (N. J.).....	50	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	5	70
King's County (Brooklyn).....	20	150,000 March and Sep.	March.....	5	100
Knickerbocker.....	40	280,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	5	95
Lafayette (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000 do	July.....	5	115
Lamar.....	100	300,000 do	July.....	5	151
Lenox.....	25	150,000 March and Sep.	September.....	5	100
Long Island (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	10	135
Lorillard.....	25	1,000,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	135
Manhattan.....	100	500,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	5	135
Market.....	100	300,000 do	July.....	10	135
Mechanics (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000 do	July.....	5	135
Mechanics and Traders.....	25	200,000 do	July.....	5	135
Mercantile (marine).....	100	646,000 do	July.....	3 1/4	110
Merchants.....	50	200,000 do	July.....	10	200
Metropolitan.....	100	1,000,000 do	July.....	5	130 1/4
Montauk (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000 do	July.....	5	100
Morris (and inland).....	100	300,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	7	175
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000 do	July.....	8	148
National.....	37 1/2	300,000 do	July.....	5	97 1/2
New Amsterdam.....	25	300,000 do	July.....	4	80
New World.....	50	300,000 do	July.....	8	160
N. Y. Equitable.....	35	210,000 do	July.....	6	135
N. Y. Fire.....	100	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	135
Niagara.....	50	300,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	5	135
North American.....	50	1,000,000 June and Dec.	June.....	6 & 50 s.	97 1/2
North River.....	50	350,000 April and Oct.	April.....	4	106
Northwestern (Oswego).....	25	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	5	100
Pacific.....	25	200,000 do	July.....	7 1/4	135
Park.....	100	200,000 do	July.....	5	99 1/4
Peter Cooper.....	20	150,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	101
People's.....	20	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	5	83
Phoenix.....	50	500,000 do	July.....	5	135
Relief.....	50	300,000 do	July.....	5	120
Republic.....	100	300,000 do	July 3% & 20 s.	5	90
Resolute.....	100	200,000 do	July.....	3 1/4	112 1/4
Rutgers.....	25	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	August.....	7	105
St. Mark's.....	25	150,000 do	Aug.....	5	88
St. Nicholas.....	25	150,000 do	Aug.....	4	69 1/4
Standard.....	50	1,000,000 do	July.....	5	135
Star.....	100	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	5	100
Sterling.....	100	200,000			
Stuyvesant.....	25	300,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	5	87
Traders'.....	25	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	5	112
United States.....	25	250,000			
Washington.....	50	400,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	4	150
Williamsburg City.....	50	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	5	110
Yonkers and New York.....	100	500,000 do	July.....	5	104 1/4

INSURANCE MATTERS.

We notice another case of amalgamation on the part of English Life Insurance Companies. The Western Life Assurance Society have announced that they are about to join the Albert Life Assurance Company. The income of the consolidated companies will be

upwards of a million and a half of dollars per annum. The English corporations find that one large capital, with a large income, will attract more business and produce better results, than when divided between two associations.

The following dividends have been declared during the week: Greenwich Fire Insurance Company, seven per cent.; Irving Fire Insurance Company, five per cent.; New York Fire Insurance Company, six per cent.—all semi-annual dividends.

MINING MATTERS.

QUICKSILVER.—The following were the exports of Quicksilver from San Francisco for the first six months of this year, as compared with the same period of 1864:

1864.		1865.	
To China.....	Flasks 7,864	To China.....	Flasks 7,000
" Peru.....	3,200	" Peru.....	3,500
" Chili.....	2,074	" Chili.....	2,000
" Mexico.....	1,799	" Mexico.....	1,426
" Japan.....	232	" Australia.....	200
" Victoria.....	20	" Victoria.....	17
" Panama.....	20	" New-York.....	3,020
" New-York.....	102	" England.....	1,000
Total, 1st 6 mos. 1864.....	15,411	Total, 1st 6 mos. '65.....	13,163

Increase this year..... 2,752

COPPER.—The Copper Mines in the Portage Lake district are doing splendidly, and making more money than at any time last year. The present price of Copper pays well. The products are all large, and the mines show any amount of Copper. The aggregate yield for July is greater than for any previous month since the opening of the mines, as appears from the following statement:

	Tons.	Lbs.
Quincy.....	123	1,495
Frontier.....	107	125
Pewabic.....	105	1,900
Huron.....	56	500
Isle Royale.....	40	.....
Grand Portage.....	31	.....
Albany and Boston.....	18	255
Hancock.....	13	932

These are the only companies which have stamp mills at the mines, and the figures given relate only to dressed mineral, or such as has passed under the stamp, averaging from seventy to eighty per cent.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	MARKET.		COMPANIES.	MARKET.	
	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil.....			Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Allegheny.....			Maple Shade of Phil.		
Allen Wright.....			Montana.....	6 65	
Beekman.....	1 50		Mount Vernon.....	60	65
Bennehoff Reserve.....			National Oil of N. Y.		4 00
Bennehoff Run.....	8 00	15 00	N. York, Phila. and		
Bergen Coal and Oil.....		35	Baltimore Consol.		
Black Creek.....			Noble & Delamater		
Blood Farm.....			of Philadelphia.....		4 00
Bradley Oil.....	2 65	3 00	Noble & Delamater		
Brevort.....	12 50	13 50	Rock Oil.....		1 50
Brooklyn.....			Northern Light.....	2 00	2 75
Buchanan Farm.....			Oceanic.....	1 12	1 30
California.....		55	Oil City Petroleum		
Cascade.....		5 00	Oil Creek of N. Y.	3 50	3 65
Central.....	19 00	22 00	Pacific.....		
Cherry Run Petrol'm	15	24	Palmer Petroleum		
Clifton.....			People's Petroleum		70
Commonwealth.....		1 00	Phillips.....		
Consolidated of N. Y.			Pit Hole Creek.....	7 35	7 45
De Kalb.....			President.....	2 00	
Dalzell.....			Rawson Farm.....		
Devon Oil.....			Revenue.....	5 00	
Emp'e City Petrol'm	75	85	Rynd Farm.....	80	95
Enterprise.....			Sherman & Barns'dle		
Everett Petroleum			Southard.....		80
Excelsior.....	1 48	1 20	Standard Petroleum		
First National.....	16	20	Story & McClintock.		
Fountain Petroleum	1 75	3 50	Success.....		
Fulton Oil.....			Tack Petr'm of N. Y.	0 35	50
Germania.....	30	34	Talman.....		
G't Western Consol.		4 00	Tarr Farm.....		
Guild Farm.....			Terraganta.....		
Hammond.....		15 00	Titus Oil.....		
Heydrick Brothers.....	65	90	Titus Estate.....		2 35
High Gate.....	1 35	1 70	Union.....	15	30
Home.....	45	49	United Petr'm F'ms.		1 00
Inexhaustible.....			United States.....	23 55	23 90
Johnson's Fulton Oil	6 45		United States Pe-		
Knickerbocker Petr'm		25	troleum Candle.....		
Lamb Farms.....			Venango.....		
McClintockville.....			Vesta.....		
McElhenry.....			Watson Petroleum		
McKinley.....			Webster.....	2 61	2 65
Manhattan.....	35	45	W. Virg. Oil and Coal		
Maple Grove.....	1 50		Woods & Wright		
			Oil Creek.....		
			Working People's		
			Petroleum.....		

TABLE OF LETTER POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases prepayment is required.

Countries.	Not Exc. + o. cts.	Not Exc. + o. cts.
Acapulco.....	10	
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton	33	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid 36c).....	*38	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*30	
do French mail.....	*80	*60
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via England, by British pkt.....	5	
Algeria, French mail.....	*15	*30
Arabia, British Mail, via Southampton	33	
do do Marseilles.....	39	45
Argentine Republic, via England.....	45	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	30	60
Ascension, via England.....	45	
Aspinwall.....	10	
Australia, British mail via Sth'mpt'n	33	
do do Marseilles	39	45
do by private ship from New York or Boston.....	5	
do Fch mail (Sth Austr'a Co.)	*30	*60
do by Beem. or Hamb'g mail via Marseilles and Suez.....	50	102
do by Bremen and Hamb'g mail via Trieste.....	55	
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do Prussian closed ml. when prp'd	28	
do do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail.....	*15	
do do (except prov. in Italy) Fch. mail.....	*21	*47
Azores Island, British mail via Por.....	29	32
Baden, Prussian closed mail (if prep'd 28cts).....	*30	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Bahamas, by direct str from N. Y.	5	
Batavia, British mail via Southam't'n	45	
do do do Marseilles.....	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prepaid	28	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Belgium, French mail.....	*21	*42
do closed mail, via England.....	*27	
do open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
Selgrade, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do by French mail.....	*21	*42
Beyrout Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38cts).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Bogota, New Granada.....	18	
Bolivia.....	34	
Brazils, via England.....	45	
do France, in Fch mail from Bordeaux.....	*38	*66
Bremen, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prep'd	28	
do Bremen mail.....	*10	
do Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Brit. A. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick not over 3,000 m.	*10	
do do do exceeding 3,000 m.	*15	
Brunswick, Prussian mail.....	*30	
do do when prep'd	28	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g ml.	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Buenos Ayres, via England.....	45	
do via France by French mail from Bordeaux	30	60
Canada.....	*10	
Canary Islands, via England.....	33	45
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. mail, via Southampton.....	45	
do do Brit. mail via Marseilles.....	58	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37
do do in Fch. mail, via Bord'x and Lisbon	30	60
C. Am. Pac. Sloop, via Panama	10	
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	30	60
do Brit. mail, via Southampton	33	
do do Marseilles.....	39	45
Chili.....	34	
China, Brit. mail via Southampton	45	
do do Marseilles.....	53	
do do Br'n or Hamb'g ml. via Trieste.....	55	
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72
do French mail.....	30	60
do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship.....	3	
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*20	*60
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail	*32	
do open mail, via London, by Am. packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by Brit. packet.....	5	
Corfu—see Ionian Islands		
Corsica, British mail by Am. packet	21	
do do Brit. packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	*15	*30
Costa Rica.....	10	
Cuba.....	10	
Curacao via England.....	45	
Denmark, Prus. closed mail (if pre- paid, 38cts).....	*35	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail	*20	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
East Indies, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do Prusian closed mail, via Trieste.....	68	
do (Lug. possessions), Prus. closed mail, via Trieste.....	36	
by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Trieste.....	64	
do French mail.....	30	60
Ecuador.....	34	
Falkland Islands, via England.....	33	
France.....	*15	*30
Frankfort, French mail.....	*21	*42
do Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prepaid.....	*28	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail	*15	
Gambia, via England.....	33	
Gaudaloupe, via England.....	45	
Guatemala.....	10	
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c).....	*30	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do Bremen mail.....	*15	
do (except Luxemburg) Hamburg mail.....	*15	
Gibraltar, French mail.....	21	42
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt.....	24	
do open mail by British pkt.....	1	
Great Britain and Ireland.....	*25	
Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if pre- paid, 40c).....	*42	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*35	
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from New York.....	*10	
do Bremen mail.....	*15	
do Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prepaid.....	28	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Hanover, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prepaid	28	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Haiti, via England.....	45	
Holland, French mail.....	*21	*42
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.....	21	
Holland, open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if pre- paid, 38c).....	*35	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*25	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
Honduras.....	35	
Indian Archipelago, French mail.....	30	60
do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c).....	*38	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do British mail, via Eng- land.....	25	49
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	45	
do do via Marseilles.....	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Liberia, British mail.....	33	
Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c).....	*42	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Luxumburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail, when pre- paid.....	28	
do Grand Duchy, French mail.....	*21	*42
do Grand Duchy, Bremen mail.....	*15	
do Grand Duchy, Hamburg mail.....	*22	
Madeira, Island of, via England.....	29	37
Majorca and Minorca, British mail.....	33	
do French mail.....	21	42
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lond. by American pkt.....	21	
do op. mail, via Brit. pkt.....	5	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Martinique, via England.....	45	
Mauritius, British mail, via South'pt'n	38	
do do via Marseilles	39	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras and Pacific coast	34	
do to places excepted above.....	10	
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin), Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when p'paid	28	
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail.....	*21	*42
Montevideo, via England.....	45	
do via France, by Fr'n'h mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
Naples, Kingdom of, Prus. clos'd mail	38	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail.....	22	
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. York.....	5	
Netherlands, The, French mail.....	*21	*42
do open mail, via Lon- by Amer. pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via Lon- by British pkt.....	5	
New Brunswick.....	*10	
Newfoundland.....	10	
New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama).....	18	
New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton.....	33	
do do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
do do French mail.....	*30	*60
do do by mail to San Francisco.....	3	
New Zealand, British mail, via South- hampton.....	33	
do British mail, via Mars'ls	39	45
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Nicaragua, Pacific slope, via Panama	10	
do Gulf Coast of.....	34	
Norway, Prus. closed mail, (if p'paid, 42c).....	*46	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail	*38	
do French mail.....	*33	*66
Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. American Provs.....		
Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if pre- paid, 28c).....	*30	

Countries.	Not Exc. to o. cts.	Not Exc. to o. cts.
Oldenburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*13	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Panama.....	10	
Paraguay, British mail, via England..	45	
Peru.....	22	
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton... ..	45	
do do British mail, via Marseilles.....	53	
do do French.....	30	60
Poland, Prussian closed mail (if pre- paid, 35c.).....	*37	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*29	
do by French mail.....	*30	*60
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana..	34	
Portugal, British mail, via England..	33	45
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	30	42
do by French mail, via Behobia.....	21	42
do do via Bord'x & Lis.....	30	60
Prussia, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prep.....	28	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Rom. or Pap. States Prus. closed mail.....	44	
do do French mail.....	*27	*54
do do Bremen or Ham- burg mail.....	*28	
Romagna, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
Russia, Prussian closed mail (if pre- paid, 35c.).....	*37	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*29	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco.....	3	
Sardinian States, Prus. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do Brem. or Ham. mail.....	*28	
Savoy, District of.....	*15	*30
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when pre.....	28	
do do by Bre. or Ham. mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. cl'd m.....	*30	
do do when pre.....	28	
do do do Brem. or Ham- burg mail.....	*15	
do do do French mail.....	*21	*42
Saxony, King. of, Prus. cl'd m.....	*30	
do do when pre.....	28	
do do by Brem. or Ham. m.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Schleswig, by Brem. or Ham. mail.....	*25	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
do Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*35	
Sicilies, The Two, Prus. closed mail.....	47	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do open m'l via Lon. by Amer. packet.....	21	
do do open m'l via Lon. by Brit. packet.....	5	
do do by Bremen or Ham- burg mail.....	22	
Singapore, Brit. m'l, via Southampton.....	45	
do do via Marseilles.....	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Spain, Brit. mail, by Amer. packet.....	21	
do do by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	21	42
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	30	42
St. Thomas, by U.S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica.....	18	
do via Havana.....	34	
Sweden, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 35c.).....	*40	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*33	
do French mail.....	*33	*66
Smyrna, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 35c.).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Switzerl'd, Pr. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 35c.).....	*35	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do by Bremen mail.....	*19	
do by Hamburg mail.....	*19	
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French packet.....	33	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Turkey in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, ex- cept as herein mentioned:		
Prussian closed mail.....	28	
By Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*32	
Open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.....	21	
do do by Brit. pkt.....	5	

Countries.	Not Exc. to o. cts.	Not Exc. to o. cts.
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned:		
By French mail, via Austria.....	21	*42
Turk's Island.....	19	
Tuscany, Pr. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*28	
Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
do British mail, via England.....	45	
Van Diemen's Land, British mail, via Southampton.....	33	
do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Venetian States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.).....	*30	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
do by Bremen or Ham- burg mail.....	*15	
Venezuela, British mail, via South- ampton.....	45	
West Indies, British.....	10	
do not British (except Cuba).....	34	
Wurtemberg, Pr. cl'd mail.....	*30	
do do when pre.....	28	
do by open mail, via Lon., in American packet.....	21	
do by open mail, via Lon., in British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*15	

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

U. S. Mail Line
TO
CALIFORNIA.

By the steamers of the ATLANTIC MAIL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY from New York
to Aspinwall, by Railroad of the PANAMA
RAILROAD COMPANY from Aspinwall to
Panama, and by Steamers of the PACIFIC
MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY from Pan-
ama to San Francisco.

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.

Passage Rates Reduced to

\$350 in Deck State Room.
325 in First Cabin Saloon.
250 in Second Cabin.
125 in Steerage.

Which includes transportation by the three
several parties above named over their respec-
tive routes, and including provisions on board
the steamers.

No delay whatever at the Ithmus, being con-
veyed from Aspinwall to Panama in first-class
railway carriages in Four Hours!

Children under 2 years free.
Children under 6 years of age, one-quarter
price.

Between 6 and 12 years, one-half price.
Bankable Funds or Greenbacks only taken
in payment.

One hundred pounds baggage allowed to each
adult cabin passenger, and fifty pounds to each
adult steerage passenger, without charge; on
all over this quantity twenty cents per pound,
to be paid to the clerk on board the ship, but
no merchandise nor bedding will be taken as
baggage.

Baggage masters accompany the baggage
through the entire trip.

For further information, or passage, apply
to

D. B. ALLEN,
General Agent of the Line,
No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Or to C. L. BARTLETT & Co.,
No. 16 Broad st., Boston, Mass.
Or to R. J. KIMBALLS & Co.,
No. 12 Toronto st., Toronto, C. W.
New York, June 3, 1865.

NEW YORK MAIL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY

No. 10 BARCLAY STREET.

The following are the rates charged for the
transportation of Passengers and Freight from
New York to New Orleans, upon this Compa-
ny's line of Steamships, viz.:

Rates of Passage.

Passage in First Cabin, on side-wheel
steamer.....\$80 00
Passage in Second Cabin, (with board
included).....40 00
Passage in First Cabin, on screw steam-
er.....60 00

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER
TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW YORK TO CAMDEN,

From Pier 3, N. R., Daily, at 10:45 A. M.

connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch,
Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton;
and 4:15 P. M. for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank,
Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branchport,
Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampan,
Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long
Branch, \$1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as
above daily, at 10:45 A. M. for Camden direct, through
in five hours. Fare, \$2. Excursion tickets, good for
three days, \$3.

From Camden, take the West Jersey Railroad for
Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

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Attend to all business in the courts of the United
States, and in the Departments at Washington. Espe-
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to claims against foreign governments, as well as our
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Judge Lewis' experience as Commissioner of Internal
Revenue, and Charlton T. Lewis' experience as
Deputy Commissioner, will be a guarantee of thorough
acquaintance with the revenue laws.

Mr. Cox's connection with the Committee of Foreign
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National Legislature, insure a thorough knowledge of
legislation and practice in the departments.

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STATIONERS, STEAM PRINTERS,

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All kinds of Stationery, Paper and Account
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Orders solicited.

L. P. MORTON & Co.,
BANKERS,

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Are prepared to draw Sterling Bills of
Exchange, at sight, or sixty days, on the

Union Bank of London,
in sums to suit purchasers; and also to
issue Circular Letters of Credit, on this
Bank, for Travellers' use.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and
BONDS bought and sold on Commission.

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD.

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to
Cheques at sight.

Prompt attention given to the Collec-
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Government Agency, and Designated Depository of the United States.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Pres't. JOHN T. HILL, Cash'r

THE
NINTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York,

10 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN ST.

RECEIVES BANKS AND BANKERS' ACCOUNTS

Takes New England money at 1-10 and New York State $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount.
Checks on Albany, Troy, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington at par.
Interest collected, and credited in Gold or Currency as directed.

Revenue Stamps supplied—\$30 with 4 ct. discount
do do do 100 do do
do do do 1,000 do do
All classes of Government Securities bought and sold.

Redeems for National Banks, at present, without charge, using the Bills for the Army.

Receives National Currency at par, put to credit of any Bank, or pays Sight Drafts for it.

The United States 5 per cent., one year, and two year, and two year Coupon Notes, received at par, and accrued interest in payment for 7-30s, or on deposit from regular dealers, or those choosing to become so.

Will deliver new Fractional Currency, at your Bank, in sums not less than \$1,000, per Express, free of charge. Also, 1 cent, 2 cent and 3 cent coin delivered at any Bank on Express routes.

The paid up Capital of this Bank is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, with a large surplus.

J. U. ORVIS, President.

J. T. HILL, Cashier.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1865.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York,

27 and 29 Pine Street.

DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF
THE UNITED STATES,

HAVE FOR SALE, READY FOR DELIVERY,

U.S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes

Convertible, at Maturity, into

6 PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

Also, United States 10-40 Bonds.

Do. 5-20 Bonds.

Do. 1 Year Certificates.

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Buy and Sell Government Securities and Specie,
AT BEST RATES, AT THE COUNTER.

FOUR PER CENT ALLOWED
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Gold Bonds and Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

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Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, etc., etc. Also Commercial Credits.

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At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,
LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE

OF
IRISH LINENS AND LINEN GOODS,
On a credit of four months, for approved endorsed
Paper, for all sums of \$100 and upward.

ALSO,
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

GERMAN AND ENGLISH HOSIERY AND HOSIERY GOODS.
Catalogue and samples on the morning of sale.

WEDNESDAY, August 23,
At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF
ST. ETIENNE AND BASLE RIBBONS, MILLINERY, SILKS, VELVETS, &c.

On a credit of four months, for approved indorsed notes, for all sums over \$100.
Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

THURSDAY, August 24,
At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,
On a credit of four months, approved indorsed notes, for all sums of \$100 and upwards,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS, TAILORING, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

FRIDAY, August 25,
At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,
FRENCH GOODS—250 packages French, Swiss, German, English, and American staple and fancy DRY GOODS, of recent importation, on a credit of four months, approved indorsed notes, for all sums of \$100 and upward.

Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

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Shawls, Dress Goods, & Scarfs,
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Manufacturers of Ruches and
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COMPANY.

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This Company insures against Marine Risks on Vessels, Freight, and Cargo; also, against Inland Navigation Risks.

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OFFICE OF THE

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FIRE AND INLAND
Insurance Company,

(COLUMBIAN BUILDING.)

1 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1865.

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CASH CAPITAL, paid in, & Surplus, \$85,040.57

Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by Fire issued on the most favorable Terms

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FIRE
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No. 4 WALL STREET, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000,
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THIS COMPANY INSURES PROPERTY OF ALL KINDS AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

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Travelers' Insurance Co.

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are granted, covering accidents of all descriptions, including the travelers' risk. If issued

WITHOUT COMPENSATION,

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TEN DOLLARS

secures a general Accident Policy for

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS,

with a Weekly Compensation of

TEN DOLLARS.

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